ith the family and friends, and over a thou-
nd students and citizens, promenaded to the
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad depot.
he remains were taken to Grinnell to be
uried in the town of their birth beside other
hildren. This has been the saddest and se-
erest calamity which has befallen Iowa City
r many years.

NO DIFFERENCE IN PRICES, EH?
Those who think furniture is furniture, and that
rices are about the same all round, are invited to
et prices of us after pricing elsewhere. Holton &
ildreth, 225 State street.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
The prices we now offer our immense stock of all
inds of mattresses and bedding at are worth the
otice of all wanting these goods. Hilger, Jen-
ins & Faxon, 231 State street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
As long as our patrons continue to keep us
ngaged as we have been for the past two years,
e shall be encouraged to continue our present
ates,—$8 for the best full set of teeth; if not, we
must return to fancy prices, $30 a set. The finest
old fillings at one-third the usual rates. W. B.
McChesney, corner Clark and Randolph streets.

Asthma.—It is useless to describe the tor-
ures of spasmodic asthma. Those who have suf-
ered from its distressing paroxysms know what it
s. Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy has never failed to
fford immediate relief.

Living Death!—The mortal agony of con-
umptive invalids is often more terrible than death.
heir complainings make everybody unhappy
round them, while their lives are prematurely lost
o themselves, unless thoroughly cured by Wish-
rt's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, the safest remedy ever
nown, and one that never fails.

MARRIAGES.
MANSFIELD—HALE—At No. 29 Oak-av., May
, by the Rev. Henry T. Miller, William H. Mans-
eld and Miss Anna M. Hale.

DEATHS.
ROHDE—May 10, in the 29th year of his age,
ermann Rohde.
Funeral will take place at 251 West Monroe-st.,
hursday, at 10 o'clock a. m.
DICKERSON—At Marengo, Ill., May 9, in the
2d year of her age, Mary V., wife of Thomas S.
ickerson.
Funeral Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from 118
angley-av.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
THE GREENBACKERS.
The Independents will hold a grand mass-meet-
g at Farwell Hall Monday night. The people
ill be addressed by H. S. Orton, of Wisconsin;
gnatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; Samuel Suinett,
f Iowa, and other distinguished gentlemen, who
ill stop over on their way to the Indianapolis
onvention. Several companies will appear in
rocession wearing the new greenback uniform,
nd bearing lighted torches.
SECOND WARD.
The Second Ward Republican Club will meet in
e Bennett Medical College, 513 State street,
riday evening, at 8 o'clock sharp. The Repub-
icans of the ward are earnestly requested to be
resent. The business to come before the meeting
s the nomination of delegates to be elected to the
ounty Convention, to be held on the 20th inst.
SIXTH WARD.
There will be a mass-meeting of Republicans of
e Sixth Ward this evening at 8 o'clock, at West-
all's Hall, 691 Halsted street. Business of great
mportance will come before the meeting.
FIFTEENTH WARD.
A meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Republican
lub will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at the
orner of Sophia and Mohawk streets, for the pur-
ose of electing officers to fill vacancies. All Re-
ublicans of the ward are earnestly requested to at-
end.
EIGHTEENTH WARD.
An important meeting of the Eighteenth Ward
epublican Club will be held at Turner Hall this
vening at 7:30. The selection of delegates for
omination of Governor, and indirectly for Presi-
ent of the United States, will take place, besides
ther important business. Every Republican is in-
ited. A. M. PENCE, President.

CONFECTIONERY.
CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
FINE WATCHES
AT
A. H. MILLER'S
Great Clearing Auction Sale,
AT 61 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Every Day this Week at 10:30 a.
m. and 2:30 p. m., and Saturday
Evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Jules Jurgensen's Celebrated Watches,
FULL CHRONOMETER, CHRONO-
GRAPH, Split Second, FLY BACK, Quar-
er Second. Also, other Quarter and Fifth
Second, in Stem and Key-Winders.
Full line Chapier's and Galley's Celebrated
Watches, and full line of
AMERICAN WATCHES.
ALSO,
Rich Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware, &c., &c.
he whole being the stock of one of the
ading houses of the city.
Look for the announcement of
GRAND DIAMOND SALE.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
Mr. J. H. FRENCH will conduct the sale.

UTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
HURSDAY MORNING, May 11, at 9:30 o'clock,
their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
ERCHANT TAILORS' STOCK,
CLOTHING, CASSIMERES,
FURNISHING GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

BANKRUPT SALE
OF A GENERAL STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
HURSDAY MORNING, May 11, at 10 o'clock,
our Auction House, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
e stock consists of Merinos, Poplins, Lawns,
panese Silks, Fancy Stripes, Silks, Victoria
wns, Linen Towels, all-wool Flannels, Cassi-
res, Jeans, Cambrics, Parasols, Hosiery, Gloves,
tions, Fancy Goods, etc.
Also, a large line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
y order of Leonard G. Klinck, Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE ENTIRE
STOCK OF A PAWNBROKER
FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Auction, FRIDAY MORNING, May 12, at 9½
lock, at our Auction House, 118 and 120 Wa-
sh-av. The stock consists of a large stock of
w and Second-hand Clothing, Coats, Pants, and
sts, Fine Black Dress Coats, Overcoats, Ladies'
ll and Party Dresses, Men's Shirts, Boots and
es, Watches, Jewelry, Pistols, etc. The whole
l be sold without reserve, regardless of price.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

y JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.
0 Lots Boots and Shoes at Auction
URSDAY MORNING, April 11, at 9:30 o'clock.
o 50 dozen fine Morocco and Goat-skins.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

hursday, May 11, at 9:30 o'clock,
e shall offer the largest and best assorted stock of
usehold Furniture that has been offered this sea-
, and will sell Parlor Suits, in great variety,
amber Sets, with Dressing Cases and Bureaus,
ok Cases, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Wal-
t Chairs, and Rockers, Marble Top Tables, Easy
airs, Mattresses, Springs, Walnut Bedsteads and
reaus, Hall Press, Refrigerators, Ice Chests,
essing Cases, Marble Top Bureaus, Show Cases,
rlor and Office Desks, Carpets, Oil Cloths; 75
tension Tables, in white; a car load of Cane
airs and Rockers. Also, the entire Furniture
rpets, and Chinaware from a residence.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ON THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
RRIAGES, OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES
etons, Democrat Wagons, Side-Bar Road
gons. Also 2 Fine Pianos, 2 Parlor Organs.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 30. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SILKS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
Will offer This Day some
SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
BLACK DRESS SILKS
AT
95c, $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, and $2.50.
A reduction of 25 per cent. from last month's prices. In
Colored Silks
We offer 500 pcs superior quality GROS GRAIN SILKS, in very desirable shades, at
$1.00, $1.10, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50.
Also a complete line of MILLINERY SILK at
POPULAR PRICES.
Special inducements to the trade.
Inspection Solicited.
121 & 123 State-st.
Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.
French Chips, Eng. Milans, Shades, Trimmed Hats, &c.
124 STATE-ST
WEBSTER'S.
Our usual POPULAR PRICES.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices
TO RENT
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING.
INQUIRE OF
WILLIAM C. DOW,
Room 10, Tribune Building.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMBOATS.
THE LINES ALL COMPLETE.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, etc., 9 a. m.
Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, 7 p. m.
Daily for St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, 10 a. m.
Tuesday and Friday for Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., 7 p. m.
Tuesday and Thursday for Ludington, Manistee, etc., 9 a. m.

THOMSON'S CORSETS.

Get the GENUINE! Beware of Imitations!
THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.



EACH CORSET Stamped "THOMSON," WITH TRADE-MARK, A CROWN. THOMSON'S Glove-fitting are the most perfect, durable, and economical corsets made. EIGHT SHADES OF FINISH, AND EACH A PERFECT FIT. They give entire satisfaction. Every lady who has worn them recommends them and their everywhere increasing popularity induces many competitors to copy our names and marks as nearly as possible. Be sure to get the genuine.
A NOVELTY—Thomson's Patent Solid Fastening Capped Corset Steels. They are unbreakable, and their fastenings do not abrade the dress.
For sale by first-class dealers everywhere.
THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., N. Y.,
Sole Importers and Patentees for the U. S.

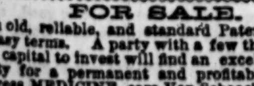
SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.



At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

SPECTACLES.



BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES
Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
An old, reliable, and standard Patent Medicine, on easy terms. A party with a few thousand dollars' capital to invest will find an excellent opportunity for a permanent and profitable business. Address MEDICINE, care Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

SHAWLS
Of every description cleaned to look like new, and at short notice. AUG. SCHWARZ.
180 So. Clark, 128 Illinois, and 265 W. Madison-sts.

FINANCIAL.

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSITORY,
NOS. 143, 145 & 147 RANDOLPH-ST.
THE VAULTS of this institution are the accepted models of Safe Depositories throughout the United States. They are built of solid masonry, and are lined with steel plates several inches thick. They constitute an absolutely
IMPREGNABLE FORTRESS
against the assaults of any and all Burglars living. Their utter defiance of fire is proved by the fact that they withstood the
GREAT CONFLAGRATION OF 1871.
They afford a place of supreme security for the storage of Money, Coin, Jewelry, Silver-Plate, Deeds, Bonds, Wills, and Valuables of all kinds.
Recent additions and improvements have made the FIDELITY the most complete and extensive, as it has always been the most secure, Safe Depository in the world. Single Boxes and Drawers for Rent from $5 to $75 a year.
THE SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
of this institution pays interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on Savings Deposits and Trust Funds. This interest is added to the principal on the first day of each January and July.
JOHN C. HAINES, President; JARED GAGE, Vice-President; CHARLES J. HAINES, Cashier; GEORGE M. GAGE, Assistant Cashier.

Loans on Real Estate
In Chicago and improved suburbs negotiated promptly at current rates by
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

7 PER CENT.
We offer a large sum of money, in loans of $25,000 and over, at SEVEN. On hand to loan at 9, $1,000; $2,300; $3,200.
SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

ART SALE.

TO NIGHT!
THE CLOSING GRAND
Art Sale
OF PAINTINGS BY
CHICAGO ARTISTS,
AT THE ARTISTS' GALLERY,
No. 212 WABASH-AV.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING,
MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
EDWARDS & BROWNE,
150 STATE-ST.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
CITY TAX DISCOUNTS.
THE SAFEST INVESTMENT FOR YOUR MONEY IS IN YOUR OWN TAXES, especially when you can get a HANDSOME DISCOUNT. The City of Chicago will, at any time before May 20, 1876, borrow from persons owing City Real Estate Taxes for the year 1875 the amount of such taxes, allowing two (2) per cent discount, and will issue vouchers therefor which may be used at once, or held until the owner is prepared to pay his other taxes.
By order of the Mayor and Finance Committee.
Apply to S. S. HAYES, Comptroller,
Room 8, City Hall.

The Coleman Gas Apparatus.
For lighting country and suburban buildings. Many hundreds now in use. 226 and 228 LaSalle-st., opposite Grand Pacific Hotel.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.
Why pay $20 and $30 when you can get the best full set of teeth at DR. McCHESNEY'S for $8? The finest and most fashionable resort in the city. Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

UNDERTAKER.

C. H. JORDAN,
UNDERTAKER,
HAS REMOVED TO
114 Monroe-st., near Clark.

MAPLE SUGAR.

MAPLE SUGAR,
MAPLE SYRUP.
Received direct from Vermont, and warranted as represented, PURE, for sale by
C. TATUM,
146 EAST MADISON-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Party With $5,000 to $10,000
Desires an active interest in some established, legitimate business, promising a fair return. Address I 50, Tribune office.

HATS.

HATS BOYS' HATS, 25 new STYLES, from 50c up, just received.
J. S. BARNES & CO.,
70 Madison-st.

OIL TANKS.



WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
67 & 69 West Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
Send for Catalogue.

WATER CURE.

KENOSHA WATER CURE,
KENOSHA, Wis. Recently enlarged and improved. Fine lake view and good boating. Summers remarkably cool, and climate delightful. Chronic Diseases; Diseases of Nervous System. For circulars, terms, etc., address N. A. PENNOYER, M. D., Physician, or E. PENNOYER, Proprietor.

THE COMPROMISE.

Colvin to Apply for a Quo Warranto.

Aldermanic Caucus at the Pacific Yesterday.

Neither Hoyne Nor Colvin Appeared at the Council Meeting.

Ald. Aldrich Elected President Pro Tem—The Treasurer's Bond.

The Crowd at the City-Hall—Guarding the Council Chamber.

Gov. Beveridge's Position—Comptroller Hayes' Efforts for Peace.

THE FORENOON.

AT THE CITY-HALL.

Estimating the population of Chicago at half a million and the legal votes at 70,000, it is safe to estimate that just about 1 per cent of the latter class take a real live interest in the play of "The Two Mayors; a Tale of the Pretender," now having a run at the city variety theatre. This estimate is based on the number of persons who went around, and stayed at, the City-Hall yesterday to see if something in the way of a row wouldn't turn up. This mass of a thousand or less filed in and out of the corridors of the hall, and waited gravely for that which did not come.

Mayor Hoyne, having established himself in the City Clerk's office, and having proclaimed that fact by an enormous printed placard on the outer door, entered into consultation with his friends and legal advisers, while the ex-Mayor went through the same form (excepting the sign) in his office and in the Comptroller's back room. It did not appear that anything came, or could come, of these conferences, or that there was any intent to develop them into anything resembling the fuss which the 1 per cent came to see. Still they were continuously held all the same.

GUARDING THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The nearest approach to an overt act that was noted was the placing of a guard of policemen over the Council Chamber door by Marshal Goodell. A dozen men were detailed to this dangerous duty, and performed it valiantly. The first enemy repelled was the janitor, who explained that he was there in the interests of cleanliness, and not as a partisan. It was judged that this was a base subterfuge, and the hireling of a foreign power was sternly repelled. A few moments afterward a party of boarders, gallantly led by Col. John Moody, and consisting of City-Clerk Butz, his assistants, and a full brigade of reporters, marched into the breach, and the Colonel, producing a bunch of keys, demanded admission to get some papers. The assault was successfully repelled, and the storming-party retreated without loss, except in the case of a German reporter, who exploded an oath with as many joints as a rattle-snake.

Greatly fatigued by their exertions, the policemen were about to encamp on the field, when they were again called to arms to repel an attack led by Gen. Sheridan (Mark, not Phil). This was the most dangerous of the attempts, but was foiled, and the enemy was driven down stairs with great loss of breath. Gen. Sheridan pretended that he wanted to enter the chamber because he was an Alderman, but the guard winked acutely at each other, and detected the deep-laid scheme in a moment. Who could have told what deadly drug he might not have placed in the Mayor's chair had he forced an entrance. This third repulse ended the attacks, and the guard solemnly practiced going to sleep standing up as is laid down in the Patrolmen's Drill-Book in use in Chicago.

Messrs. Sheridan and Butz interviewed Marshal Goodell on the subject of the guard at the Council door, and that officer stated that he assumed the responsibility therefor.

The remainder of the forenoon up to the time of Council meeting was occupied in copious yawning and occasional beers.

MARSHAL GOODELL

was interviewed in regard to the statement alleged to have been made by Mayor Hoyne, viz: that he would not aid Colvin by using the police to oust Hoyne. He was loth to answer the reportorial interrogatories, and simply said that he had assembled the police to preserve the public peace and prevent a collision. He was acting for the good of the city, and not in a partisan spirit.

Reporter—If Mr. Colvin called upon you to use the police to prevent Mr. Hoyne from acting as Mayor, would you obey him?

That was a question which Mr. Goodell thought should not be answered, because it would only tend to precipitate a collision, a thing which he was endeavoring to prevent.

Reporter—If Mayor Hoyne called upon you to use the police to oust Mr. Colvin, would you do so?

The Marshal replied that he would not. He wished to act without any show of favor in the matter, and desired the parties to settle the difficulty in an amicable manner. He said that there were thousands of men, such as those who were around the lumber district lately, ready to engage in a riot or bloodshed on the first opportunity that offered, and he had endeavored to prevent any occurrence that would lead to such a calamity. He then took a seat in his buggy and drove off.

MR. COLVIN

was never more glum than yesterday. He evidently felt that the strong popular current against his continuing in office was beginning to manifest itself in more than words. He kept quite close with Mr. Hayes and his other advisers, and did not show up in his apartment until about 5 o'clock. The "irrepressibles" confronted him, and he met them in his usual brusque and blunt manner. He was asked if he had heard that Marshal Goodell had stated to Mayor Hoyne that if he (Colvin) called upon him for police aid to oust Mr. Hoyne, he would refuse. Colvin shrugged his shoulders, and, showing by his look that he did not entertain any fear of such an act on Goodell's part, informed the reporters that he had been with the Marshal all day, and he had not told him so. He thought there must be some mistake about it. He was told that Mayor Hoyne had so remarked. Without further reply Colvin prepared to go home, or to some of his resorts. Before leaving he asked if he had understood that, in the event of his attempt to cause the police to arrest Mayor Hoyne, the First Regiment would be called out to resist such action. Somewhat astonished, he said that he had seen the Governor, and the latter had said that he hoped there would be no trouble. He did not believe that the Governor would take such a course, judging from the casual remark he made to him.

THE CAUCUS,

AND ITS DELIBERATIONS.

Before the assembling of the Council yesterday afternoon, it was deemed advisable by the new Aldermen to hold another caucus. It had been intimated that Colvin was desirous of appealing, through his representative, Comptroller Hayes, to the majority of the new Council for what might with justice be called a stay in the proceedings. The correctness of the rumor was established when Mr. Hayes himself notified the majority that he had some propositions which he desired to make, looking to an amicable settlement of difficulties. The result was that he was invited, along with M. F. Tuley, City-Attorney Tuthill, Mayor Hoyne, Leonard Swett, Elliott Anthony, and Gen. J. H. Hammond, to be present at the deliberations of the caucus. It was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 1 o'clock, and there were present, besides the above-named gentlemen, twenty-three of the Aldermen. Ald. McCrea occupied the chair, and general consent was obtained to hear Mr. Hayes lay out his scheme. When he had concluded his remarks, the caucus was in possession of

A VERY GENERAL PLAN TO BRIDGE OVER MATTERS

for the present, but were almost wholly in the dark as to any specific provisions of that plan. And the worst of it was that Mr. Hayes could not help the matter very much. The plan was recently formed. It had not been considered in all its minutiæ, and, at best, it was simply a truce between the two parties. The general features of Mr. Hayes' cure-all was to let matters rest just where they are for the time being. He thought there should be time for deliberation before the majority proceeded in the course they had thus far pursued. In the meantime he hoped there would be a disposition on both sides to refer the contest to the courts, where he thought it must ultimately go anyway. If he had one desire which lay nearest to his heart it was to preserve peace and harmony, and, therefore, the credit of the city. To this end he advised a middle course of action. Mr. Colvin should run his part of the machine, and Mayor Hoyne should keep his ground. One might issue a part of the city certificates, and the other might issue another part. In other words, the cares and responsibilities of office might be pretty well divided between them, until such time as the two parties could either agree to disagree permanently, or to peaceably refer the matter to the courts. Mr. Hayes spoke with all the fervor of a lawyer pleading for a continuance, and in his desire to preserve the peace and the city's credit seemed to forget that the credit of no city could be very much enhanced as long as matters were in the decidedly muddled and unsatisfactory state in which they now rest.

THE ACTION TAKEN.

The caucus listened very attentively to Mr. Hayes' proposition. Ald. Throop, McAuley, Sheridan, and Cullerton ventured to inquire into it more particularly, but obtained very little satisfaction, for the reason that Mr. Hayes himself could not come down to definite, stated terms. He could only say that he thought the plan would bring harmony, and therefore he was firmly of the opinion that it should be tried.

Although the Aldermen present were in favor of having the matter settled with all possible speed and the City Government placed on a square footing, they were inclined, as they have been all along, to listen to any overtures looking to a peaceable settlement of all difficulties. Without returning any direct answer to Mr. Hayes' proposition, there was a tacit consent on both sides that Mr. Colvin and Mayor Hoyne should remain away from the Council meeting during the afternoon. This was the amount of the truce. No promises were made on either side as to future meetings of the Council, and the result of the deliberations was simply to put off the settlement of the question for a few days.

It is understood that the plan which it will be attempted to induce the Council to accede to is as follows: As soon as the new City Treasurer is inducted into office a warrant will be presented to him signed by "H. D. Colvin, Mayor." He will refuse to pay, and then the holder of the warrant will apply to the courts for a mandamus on the Treasurer. This, Mr. Colvin's lawyers say, will settle the matter. But neither the Council nor Mayor Hoyne will accede to any such proposition. If there is to be an appeal to the courts, it should be made by Mr. Colvin, in the form of an application for a writ of quo warranto. That would bring matters to an issue. But the other scheme would simply amount to a denial on the part of the City Treasurer that Mr. Colvin was Mayor, thus leaving Mayor Hoyne out in the cold,—no party to the suit.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

THE CROWD.

There were about 1,500 people assembled in and around the City-Hall. The physical impossibility of getting into the Council Chamber seemed as attractive as the prospect of a row. In the crowd was a sprinkling of respectability. The majority of the mob were Colvinites (Anglice, Bummers). Sixty-five policemen under command of Capt. Ellis were stationed in and around the building. Inside, the bluecoats formed two lines, reaching from the entrance to the door of the Chamber. The more adventurous of the assemblage worked their passage between the lines of the policemen to the upper floor, where they packed together like wet snow. If a row should come off, they meant to see the fun. The element whose constituents appear to have been born with their hands in their pockets stood around on the outside, and lined the sidewalk on both sides of the street. The crowd extended from Clark street to LaSalle, and moved around discussing the prospect. Most of them were named Jack, and the balance was evenly divided between Pat, "Jimmee," and "Billee." The police arrangements were excellent. "Scatter; every d—d wan iv ye, scatter!" ordered a Sergeant with blood in his eye, and the officers "scattered" so as to allow the mob full access to every part of the building. A favored few found their way to the Mayor's sanctum. Mr. Colvin, dressed in a new black suit with a velvet vest attachment, paced up and down the floor. His admirers crowded close to the walls to give free play to the huge limbs of the ex-Mayor. A man came in with a placard badly torn at the corners. Unfolding it exultantly, he read the legend, "Mayor's office," and said he had torn it from the door of the City Clerk's office. Colvin smiled grimly. "Tear it up," said he, and the legend was rent in twain.

A thousand rumors were afloat. From one side came the gristly prophecy of rivers of blood and a sacked and ruined city. From another quarter blue-eyed Hope smiled serenely, with the assurance that all would be peaceful and harmonious.

HOW WILL THE POLICE ACT?

was the question (the police in the meantime acting like so many bumps on a log). A TRIBUNE reporter put the conundrum to Marshal Goodell.

"They will obey Mr. Colvin," said he.

The answer flew like wildfire. Blue-eyed Hope turned off the smile spiggot, and the gristly prophecy had the bulge. It was 2 o'clock, and the crowd augmented every moment. A few of the Colvin Aldermen gathered around him, and held an animated consultation in whispers. The ex-Mayor seized his hat, and, plunging through the crowd, made his way to the Pacific Hotel.

Mayor Hoyne had not made his appearance. The question as to his whereabouts grew in importance till it completely bunged up blue-eyed Hope and silenced the gristly prophecies. It was said he would come at the head of the First Regiment. The next moment this was denied, and it was as solemnly asseverated that he would not come at all.

At 2:15 the crowd in the building was largely composed of Joe Forrest. He had constituted himself a committee, he said, and had regulated the whole business. He wore a white vest. At his earnest solicitation both Mayor Hoyne and Mr. Colvin had consented to absent themselves from the Council Chamber. Thus does the voice of poetry subdue the passions of men. This statement also flew like wildfire, and, as the source was not generally known, it was probably believed. Then came a rumor that a quorum of Aldermen would not be found.

THE THING BEGAN TO LOOK TAME.

The prospect of a fight grew slim. Blue-eyed Hope grinned triumphantly, and the gristly prophets went for beer. Just before the Chamber doors were opened, the police awoke to the necessity for action. Massing themselves, they turned out to pasture on the crowd that thronged the southern side of the street, and cleared the walk. The mob crossed the street and drew up in line on the curb.

The doors to the Chamber were opened at 2:30, and the gang rushed in. In a minute the space between the rail and the south wall was filled by 500 people. The cloak-room and the space back of the Aldermen's seats were jammed by a far more respectable class of people. The largest policemen on the force were stationed in the room. To keep the crowd back was impossible, so no effort was made beyond keeping a lane between the doors and the rail-gate. Opposite the building the roofs of the beer shanties and the windows of the taller houses were black with interested spectators. Had there been a riot the people would have suffered most. In a riot bullets always fly high. The safest place is in the middle of the fight or in the adjoining county.

Huge as was the crowd in the Council-room, silence prevailed. The faintest voice among the Aldermen could be heard distinctly. Ald. McCrea moved that Ald. Aldrich take the chair. It was a death-blow to all further interest in the proceedings. It was then settled that neither Mayor Hoyne nor Mayor Colvin would appear, and this blasted all chance of a row. Blue-eyed Hope smiled, till it run around behind her ears and lapped over on the back of her neck. Gristly prophecy went for more beer.

IN THE MEANTIME, MR. HAYES

was at the Pacific (eminently suggestive name for the purpose) trying to settle the difficulty. Mayor Hoyne was there. Mr. Hayes' proposition was to avoid bloodshed, and, by submitting the question to the courts, have it definitively established which gentleman had the right to the office. As a preliminary, both had agreed to stay away from the Chamber.

The bond of the City Treasurer was fixed at $5,000,000, and a committee of five appointed to report rules. Then the Council adjourned and the crowd dispersed, disappointed perhaps for the present, but still entertaining hopes for a future row.

During the brief session of the Council, His Excellency Gov. Beveridge and Comptroller Hayes entered the room. The former took a seat near the rail and remained an interested spectator of the proceedings. After the adjournment he shook hands with several whom he knew, and was introduced to others whom he did not. Neither State nor local matters were referred to.

THE COUNCIL.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

The City Council met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

At half-past 2 o'clock, neither Mayor Hoyne nor Mr. Colvin being present,

Ald. McCrea said—Gentlemen of the Council, in the absence of the presiding officer, I shall call on the Clerk to call the roll.

Clerk Butz accordingly called the roll, and all the Aldermen responded except Messrs. Sommer and Murphy.

Ald. McCrea—Mr. Clerk, I would nominate as Chairman, pro tem., William Aldrich.

Ald. Rosenberg—I second the motion.

The Clerk—It is moved and seconded that William Aldrich be elected President pro tempore of this Council.

Ald. White—I call for the yeas and nays.

They were accordingly ordered, and, being taken, resulted—yeas, 28; nays, 5—as follows:

Yeas—Pearson, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Sheridan, Cullerton, Kerber, Hildreth, O'Brien, Lawler, Beidler, Van Osdel, Smith, Briggs, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Wheeler, Baumgarten, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Sweeney, Boser, Kirk—28.

Nays—Loding, White, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher—5.

The President pro tem, on taking the chair, said: Gentlemen of the Council, I thank you for this honor, unexpected by me entirely, for I supposed another presiding officer would have been here. . . . I can only say that you all know that I have had very little experience in deliberative bodies, and that I shall need your counsel, advice, and assistance to keep me on the right track. However, I will do the best I can.

Ald. Hildreth—I move the Council do now adjourn.

The yeas and nays were called for, and, being taken, resulted yeas 5, nays 29, the affirmatives being Messrs. Loding, Hildreth, O'Brien, White, and Sweeney.

The motion was therefore lost.

CITY TREASURER'S BOND.

Ald. Thompson—I have a resolution which I would like the Clerk to read, and I move its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the penal sum in the bond of the Treasurer of this city be fixed at the sum of $5,000,000.

Ald. White—I move, sir, that it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary when appointed.

Ald. Sweeney—I second the motion.

Ald. Sheridan—I move to lay it on the table.

Ald. White—I don't think there is any need of calling the roll on this. I think we stand 26 to 10.

On a vote being taken the resolution was tabled.

Ald. Hildreth—As I understand it, this resolution merely fixes the amount of the bond,—it is not the bond itself.

The Chairman—That is all.

Ald. Hildreth—All right.

Ald. Thompson—This is a matter of importance, and it certainly should not be put hastily. If any Alderman has any suggestions to make in reference to this matter I shall be exceedingly happy to hear them. I have made what inquiries I have been able to in reference to the proper amount that should be fixed for which the new Treasurer is to give bond. I have been informed on all hands that $5,000,000 will be ample to cover the requirements of the law. If, however, any Alderman has anything to suggest to the contrary, I shall be happy to hear it.

Ald. Hildreth—I think, in my judgment, $5,000,000 would be an ample sum; it certainly will be in our present condition. I first thought that we were acting on the bonds, but I found that it was simply the resolution fixing the amount. I would state that the amount is sufficient, and that this is a proper time for fixing the sum, so as to enable the newly-elected Treasurer to get his sureties and enter upon the duties of his office. I hope that the $5,000,000 will be fixed without dissenting vote in this Council.

Ald. Throop—Will Ald. Hildreth answer a question?

Ald. Hildreth—Yes.

Ald. Throop—I merely rise for information, and desire to ask you, as one of the old members of the Council, what was the amount of assessment last year as fixed by the Council?

Ald. Hildreth—I think some $5,000,000—about that. That sum is as much as any Treasurer ought to be called upon to give bond for.

Ald. Sweeney—The tax levy is $4,000,000.

Ald. Throop—I understand that the bond requires the full amount of the appropriation.

Ald. Hildreth—Under our last levy that we have just passed, the new Treasurer will have to enter upon bond for less than $5,000,000.

Ald. Throop—Then that is all satisfactory.

The yeas and nays were then taken, and the resolution was adopted—yeas, 35; nays, none.

THE RULES.

The Chairman—What is the further pleasure of the Council?

Ald. Hildreth—There not seeming to be any business, I move that the Council adjourn. I do not do this to take up time, if there is any business or anybody wishes to make any report.

Ald. McCrea—May I ask if there is anything on the Clerk's table?

The Clerk—Nothing.

Ald. Hildreth—I move then that the Council do adjourn.

Ald. Lawler—Mr. Chairman—

Ald. Ryan—A point of order. There is a motion to adjourn before the house.

Ald. Lawler—It is not seconded.

The Chairman—Oh yes; it was seconded by half-a-dozen gentlemen.

Ald. Lawler—I beg pardon.

The motion was then put and lost—yeas, 12; nays, 22.

Ald. Cullerton—I move that a committee consisting of five members of this Council be appointed as a Committee on Rules.

The Chairman—How shall it be appointed?

Ald. Cullerton—By the Chair, to report at a future meeting.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed as such Committee Messrs. Cullerton, Gilbert, Hildreth, Kirk, and Linsenbarth.

Ald. Cullerton—If there is no further business before the Council, I move the Council do now adjourn.

Ald. Sommer—I hope the gentleman will withdraw that to enable me to offer a resolution.

Ald. Cullerton—Certainly.

Ald. Sommer—I desire to make the following motion, which may be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The Clerk read as follows:

"That the rules which were stricken out, being Nos. 2, 41, 46, 52, and 53, be reinserted in the rules and order of business of the City Council."

Ald. Sommer—I move it be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The motion was agreed to and it was so ordered.

On motion of Ald. Cullerton, the Council then adjourned.

THE AFTERNOON.

COMPTROLLER HAYES.

After the adjournment, Mr. Colvin was found in Comptroller Hayes' private office, where he was visited by Ald. Hildreth, Throop, Thompson, and McCrea.

In answer to a question as to the situation, Mr. Hayes replied:

"It was agreed to-day that neither Mr. Hoyne nor Mr. Colvin should appear in the Council Chamber this afternoon, for the purpose of presiding over the session of the Council. The object was to get time for deliberation. If Mr. Hoyne and Mr. Colvin were brought together, I am satisfied that they could come to an agreement."

"Have they had a conference?"

"Not at present."

"What is the feeling of the Council?"

"There is a good deal of excitement among the members of the Council at present."

"Has either Mayor resigned?"

"Not that I have heard."

"Have you resigned?"

"I have not, but I am ready to resign at any time that it is for the public good. The only object I have is to get things arranged so that the public peace can be preserved and the credit of the city maintained while this thing is being decided by the Court."

"Do you think if Colvin or Hoyne had attempted to assume the presiding chair to-day there would have been any difficulty?"

"If these people can be kept from any exciting causes until an argued case can be made up for the Court, then there will be no trouble."

"Is there any effort being made to submit the question to the Court?"

"That is what I want them to do."

"What does Mr. Hoyne intend doing about it?"

"He is willing to submit it to the Court."

"If Mayor Hoyne should attempt to take his seat, would Mr. Colvin order the police to arrest him?"

"Of course it is necessary to maintain order and quiet, and the police will act for the preservation of peace on both sides, so that we can run the government without compromising the rights of either one."

"Have you seen both Mayors?"

"I have seen them both. Mr. Hoyne agreed to submit this thing to the Courts unreservedly. He said he was willing personally to agree to such submission, but he is in the hands of his friends in the City Council."

"What is the feeling of the City Council?"

"Not yet favorable to such a course of action. There is a good deal of excitement in the Council."

"How does the Council stand on that question?"

"Well, I don't know; I don't think the majority is favorable to the proposition."

"If the Council object to such a course on the part of Mayor Hoyne, will Mr. Colvin hold on?"

"I don't see any reason why he should not hold on, and from what I have heard him say he will."

"If he does will he call upon the police force to assist him?"

"I have no doubt he will; but I don't want to be quoted on that subject, because I am trying to restore peace. I am standing between the two parties. What Colvin might do in an emergency, I can't say. I am perfectly satisfied that he will agree to any legal settlement. There is no trouble between the two claimants to the office at all. It is from outside pressure that the trouble comes, and there are parties who want to carry things through without any regard to the law. I am satisfied that it can be satisfactorily determined in a few days."

"What court will the matter go to?"

"It may properly belong to the Supreme Court, but I am satisfied that Mr. Colvin is willing to leave it to any court in the city. He seems to be anxious to preserve the public peace. He does not show a disposition to do anything that will precipitate disorder."

"Who is to be Mayor while the question is under consideration by the Court?"

"You had better ask Mr. Colvin."

"I ask for your judgment."

"From all I have heard Mr. Colvin say, I think he will hold on to the office until the question is decided."

"Is there anything else you can say?"

"No, thank God."

GOV. BEVERIDGE.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Gov. Beveridge at the Grand Pacific last night, to ascertain how he stood in regard to the municipal imbroglio. In reply to the questions, the Governor expressed the opinion that the difficulty would be speedily and peacefully settled. He would not interfere at all unless the preservation of the public peace demanded it, and in that case he should recognize the legislative authority of the city—the Council. As regards the claims of the rival Mayors, Gov. Beveridge would not commit himself; that was a question which could be decided in the courts.

MAYOR HOYNE,

immediately after leaving the caucus in the Grand Pacific Hotel, passed across to the east side of the Exchange, where he met Gov. Beveridge, and a kindly greeting ensued and the following conversation:

Governor—Well, what has been done?

Mayor—Mr. Hayes submitted a proposition by which neither Mr. Colvin nor myself are to act in the Council Chamber this afternoon, and I have agreed to abide by it for the sake of preserving peace and order.

The Governor—I am glad that that is the case.

The Mayor—The Comptroller also made some indefinite propositions for a settlement of the matter, but they were not acted upon.

The Governor—Well, I am pleased to know that no trouble will ensue.

Both gentlemen then went around to the rookery, the Governor entering the Council Chamber, and the Mayor his office, adjoining that of the City Clerk.

A TRIBUNE reporter found His Honor sitting quietly in his chair, engaged in conversation with a couple of friends. The Hon. Thomas Hoyne received the press representatives in a much more gentlemanly manner than Harvey D. Colvin. The talk ran about in this wise:

"Did Mr. Hayes submit a proposition in the caucus for a settlement of the present difficulty by submitting it to the courts?"

"Yes, sir; I believe he did."

"What action was taken upon it?"

"None; the caucus maintained the stand they first took on the matter."

"Was any definite proposition made by Mr. Hayes tending toward a settlement?"

"No. He submitted several propositions, but the caucus simply arranged with him that neither Mr. Colvin nor myself should attend the Council meeting to-day. The Council is to appoint its own Chairman and proceed with its business without interference. And for the sake of preserving peace and preventing a collision I submitted to it. I am willing to do anything that is reasonable to keep order."

The Mayor was called upon by ex-City Marshal Dunlap and a number of other prominent gentlemen during the afternoon, and left his office about 4 o'clock for his home.

AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT

of the Council the crowds that had thronged the passages and lined both sides of Adams street, seemed loth to go, and were disappointed that some "fun," as the looked-for disturbance was called, had not been made. The quietness which marked all the proceedings of yesterday in the City-Hall was a surprise to many, and a gratification to all order-loving parties. Twenty-six Aldermen was the object of some curious glances and remarks. As they came down from the Council Chamber they were looked upon with silent respect, and when Joe Forrest's voice broke the quiet by a loud "Three cheers for Colvin!" there was no response. A few of the band that has been the "old man's" firm supporters and avowed friends stood around and remained silent. Charley Cameron claimed that Mayor Hoyne's absence from the Council meeting was Colvin's first victory.

A LEVEE.

Some of ex-Mayor Colvin's friends—those who have not gone back on him—flocked in to console their chief, whose feelings were anything but pleasant. His faith in his own might has begun to lessen, unless his face and actions fail to show his true inwardness, and he feels that his star of glory is fast setting. A pushing, curious crowd shoved and jammed each other for fully half an hour, trying to obtain a glimpse of the great usurper, who sat in the Mayor's office with his henchmen. For fully an hour the people wondered why something had not happened to oust Mr. Colvin. The levee continued meanwhile. Just down the hall in the office of the City Clerk, Mayor Hoyne and his efficient aids held a quiet talk of rejoicing that no row had disgraced the day. A TRIBUNE reporter having repeatedly heard the statement that a settlement was to be made by an agreed case, spoke to His Honor Hoyne and Mark Sheridan who were together. They both emphatically said that there was no agreed case. The impressions were erroneous. "Why," said Mark, "there is, and will be, no agreed case. We won't agree to any such proposition. When we are entirely in the right and law, do you suppose we would do anything of the kind? If Colvin wants to go to the courts, he can do so. Neither Mayor Hoyne nor the Council will do it. The absence of Mayor Hoyne was simply for peace and good order, which this administration will sustain. The caucus this afternoon decided on that. We simply wish to give Mayor Colvin a chance to make a graceful retreat. When we have the right, the law, the police and the State on our side, we can afford to be magnanimous."

A COMPROMISE.

COLVIN TO APPLY FOR A QUO WARRANTO.

Comptroller Hayes was quietly at work yesterday pulling wires and laying his pins for an amicable adjustment of the Mayoralty difficulties that would avoid all clashing of police or other city authorities with either the Council or the new Mayor, thereby allowing the Government, and particularly his department, to pursue the even tenor of its way until either the soi-disant Mayor or his newly-elected successor had become firmly seated in the Mayor's chair. The quiet rumor that Gov. Beveridge was in town to quell any disturbance that might be occasioned by the police arraying themselves on the side of Colvin, caused the Comptroller to be particularly anxious. The two principal departments were in arrears for three months' wages, and any disorderly proceedings would only tend to keep them out of their pay for a much longer term. Besides, there was all the reputation of the administration at stake. The Comptroller, being almost a disinterested person, was one of the first to see this point in its full magnitude, and courageously set out to prevent the catastrophe. Calling upon Gov. Beveridge yesterday afternoon, he found that gentleman also fully aware of the impending crisis, and thoroughly awake to the situation. It was by them arranged that Mayor Hoyne and ex-Mayor Colvin should be brought together at the Governor's rooms, Nos. 3 and 5, Pacific Hotel, for the purpose of effecting some compromise, or at least some amicable arrangements for an adjustment of the claims of each. It was also mutually agreed that the Comptroller, the Hon. R. P. Derrickson, and the Hon. John C. Dore should be present, but in what capacity can only be surmised. The time set was 8 o'clock in the evening, and, promptly at the time mentioned, the sextette appeared and at once proceeded to business, after thoroughly and completely screening themselves from the rest of the world. Colvin looked daggers at his successor, and no doubt wished daggers or something worse at the same time. Hoyne was as firm as ever, and, with a shadow of a smile, extended his hand, to which Colvin responded with a warm, hearty shake. The Comptroller was directed to keep a record of the proceedings as well as possible without any formalities being entered into. The conversation was long and earnest, but was kept from the public ear, owing to some little scruples of the Pretender. Consequently

THE RESULT

only could be obtained. It is to the effect that a case shall be made out and taken in one of the County Courts. Which one has not yet been decided, but it is probable that, owing to the importance of the subject, it will be argued before the full bench of the Circuit Court. Neither has it been decided just when the case shall be made up, but to-day's doings will settle all these minor points. It has been argued with force all along that Colvin should take the onus or burden of the case by himself, applying for a writ of quo warranto upon Mayor Hoyne to show cause why he assumed the duties and privileges of the office, and this arrangement was substantially effected last night. It is conceded by both parties that the question ought to be settled at the very earliest opportunity, and hence there will be but very little delay other than that consumed in completing the arrangements and in preparing arguments for the contestants. The Comptroller believes that two weeks, at the very latest will see the matter equally and fairly adjusted, and inasmuch as Colvin promises to abandon his "hold-on" principles and promises to forego the decision of a Supreme Court on condition that Mr. Hoyne does the same, the settlement of the case by the Circuit Bench will settle the matter for all time.

WISCONSIN "REFORM."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 11.—The Legislative Investigating Committee devoted the day mainly to interrogating ex-Superintendent Knight in regard to the repair of the Capitol boilers and the painting of the dome. He gave a full history of the boiler business, which he insisted was all straight, though it exceeded expectations. He claimed that, on the strength of reports of the engineer and other men that the boilers were getting unsafe, he urged their repair on Gov. Taylor early in the summer, but the Governor objected to having the work done on them till late in the season. After they had been inspected by an agent of the Boiler Insurance Company and reported in bad condition, the repair was finally ordered. Taylor's reform economy having endangered the lives of the inmates of the Capitol and increased the cost of the work, though getting the bill crowded over into this year. The dome painting, Mr. Knight certified, was a good job at a reasonable cost. Dean's examination was enlivened by sharp sparring between him and the Committee, who took exception to his testimony. He considered himself insulted, and proceeded to insult the Committee, but simmered down and completed his testimony. He admitted that he had given away State stationery to friends, but claimed that he had a right to, and have it charged to his private account, and disputed there being any deficiency in his accounts. The Committee have finished taking testimony, and are consulting over a report to-night.

RELIGIOUS.

A Protest Against the Color-Line in the Methodist Conference.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Wisconsin Sabbath-School Convention.

Work Accomplished by the Bible Society Last Year.

METHODISTS.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 11.—Bishop Haven presided to-day at the M. E. Conference.

The report of the Committee on the Bishop's Pastoral Address was received. It approves the address, and recommends that it be read in the churches on Sunday, July 2.

Tuesday next was appointed for holding the memorial services for deceased members.

C. O. Fisher, of Georgia, presented a memorial signed by a large number of the colored ministers, setting forth the fact that there were in the M. E. Church 180,000 members of African descent, and asking for the election of a Bishop. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

J. C. Hartzel, of Louisiana, submitted a memorial against separating the Annual Conferences on the color-line, which was signed by about 400 persons in Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

The following is the text of the memorial:

WHEREAS, Some Conferences and brethren are advocating the organization of white Conferences and colored Conferences, the recognition thereby of a distinction of color, and with it caste and prejudices in the Kingdom of God; and,

WHEREAS, We have hitherto, since the advent of freedom to the colored race, worked together as brethren in the bonds of Christian fellowship, and in happy, self-sacrificing toil for the Master; and,

WHEREAS, Our labors in this spirit of union have been acknowledged and blessed of the Lord until we have grown from a small plant into a vigorous and fruitful vine, and if the present happy order is left undisturbed we may hope for greater blessings and prosperity; and,

WHEREAS, We see no good and sufficient reasons for the proposed separation, and we do not think that any of our colored membership desire such separation; therefore, we wish it understood that the proposed separation of races in Conference relation is, in our judgment, unwise, and we humbly pray your honorable body not to approve or adopt, or in any way recognize, such separate Conferences on line of color, but on the other hand to strengthen the bonds that now hold together the children of God and laborers in this vineyard.

C. B. Joscelyn, of Michigan, presented a memorial from the Michigan Conference, praying for an amendment of the Discipline, to forbid ministers marrying persons divorced for causes other than adultery; also, praying for the enactment of a rule prohibiting members of the church from allowing dances in their houses. Referred to the Committee on Revival.

S. G. Mather, of North Ohio, presented a communication in relation to quack medicine advertisements in church papers. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Fraternal delegates were introduced, and the customary addresses and resolutions of gratification were made and adopted.

The report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was presented and referred. The Society has sent twenty-seven young women as missionaries into the field, of whom twenty-one remain. Four have been married, and two have returned on account of ill-health. They were the first to introduce woman medical practice into Asia.

Adjourned.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

THE WISCONSIN STATE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 11.—The State Sunday-School Convention was largely attended last evening. Addresses were delivered by K. A. Burnell of Aurora, B. D. Conklin of Whitewater, and Prof. H. N. Whitney of Beloit.

Prof. T. Martin Towne, of Appleton, spoke upon the suject of Sabbath-school music, and gave some very good hints in reference thereto. He claimed that every Sunday-school teacher should be a good singer, and that every scholar should be encouraged to sing. He organized the Convention into a singing-school, and gave them some instruction in his manner of conducting a school.

The Rev. C. H. Richards, of Madison, gave a very eloquent address, taking for his subject "What Shall We Do for Our Boys?" He said the boy of the day was a very different person from the boy in the Sunday-school book, and that he must be treated gently, and sympathized with, and taught self-control. He thought the greatest cause of boys becoming drunkards was through their being allowed to indulge their appetites at home. He was followed by the Rev. C. L. Thompson, of Chicago, who closed the session, taking for his subject "The Bible and the Church."

At 9 o'clock this morning the various standing committees made their reports.

Oshkosh was decided upon as the place for the next Convention, which will be held same time during the month of May.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following:

President—Bryon Kingsbury, of Ripon.
Vice-President—Miss L. Goodell, of Janesville.
Secretary—R. D. Torry, of Oshkosh.
Treasurer—James F. Atkinson, of Appleton.
Executive Committee—C. M. Blackman of Whitewater, Willard Merrill of Milwaukee, E. E. Clough of La Crosse, George J. Rogers of Milwaukee, and J. W. Hall of Oshkosh.

The report was accepted and the entire ticket elected.

Remarks were made by Father Coles, of Beloit, and K. A. Burnell and John V. Farwell, of Chicago.

A Milwaukee delegate called attention to an item from the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* to the effect that every Sunday-school Superintendent in Milwaukee took his beer. He said the statement was utterly false.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the members of the Convention to more earnest work in the cause, thanking citizens of Janesville for hospitalities, and the Baptist Society for the use of their church.

This evening an address is to be delivered by the Rev. J. B. Griffiths, of Milwaukee, and the Convention will close with five-minute speeches from delegates.

The Convention has been the largest-attended of any ever held in the Northwest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The American Congregational Union held its annual meeting to-day. The Rev. R. S. Storrs resigned the Presidency, and Alfred S. Barnes was elected in his place; last years' Vice-Presidents were all re-elected; of the Trustees, Dwight Johnson, H. C. Bowen, Rev. G. B. Wilcox, H. O. Butterfield, and David M. Stone resigned; Mr Stone was re-elected, but declined to serve, as a new departure in Congregationalism was coming on which did not at all agree with his ideas. Harmony might not prevail if he remained in the Board.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Bible Society was held to-day. The receipts from all sources during the year were $527,198; expenditures $590,281, including the balance on hand in May, 1875. There is still a balance of $8,960. During the year 876,770 Bibles were published, and 860,470 distributed. The society circulated the bible in twenty foreign countries during the year, and had it printed in nearly as many languages. The next anniversary will be held on the 16th of May, in Philadelphia.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

RICHMOND, Va., May 11.—The Southern Baptist Convention met to-day, Dr. J. P. Boyce, of Kentucky, presiding. Dr. Boyce was re-elected President. Foreign missions will be discussed to-morrow.

MOODY AND WHITTLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 11.—Messrs. Moody and Whittle arrived this morning. Both preached at noon at the First Baptist Church. To-night Moody is holding forth at the First Presbyterian and Whittle at the Cumberland Presbyterian to vast audiences. The approaches to the First Presbyterian Church were thronged long before gaslight, and numbers were turned away unable to gain admission.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Rev. Adrian Louis Rosecrans, one of the Paulist Fathers and the eldest son of Maj-Gen. Rosecrans, was seized with a stroke of apoplexy last evening, and died this morning.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 11.—The funeral services of Dr. William H. H. Scott, who died on Monday last, took place to-day, and the remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends. The pall-bearers were brother members of the medical profession.

MADISON, Wis., May 11.—H. A. Monaghan, of the local department of the *Journal*, in failing health for some time, but at work Tuesday and up town yesterday, died suddenly last evening at home.

POLITICAL.

Important Meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Republicans.

An Anti-Beveridge Delegation to the County Convention Suggested.

Strong Expression in Favor of Bristow for President.

Schemes and Intrigues of the Democratic Politicians in Ohio.

How the Ancient Allen Has Been Used to Suppress the Youthful Thurman.

The Honest Voter Likely to Assert Himself in Iowa Politics.

Candidates in Illinois—Farmer Taylor and the Recent Investigation.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

The Eighteenth Ward Republican Club held a largely attended meeting last evening in North Side Turner Hall, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the County Convention to be voted for at the primaries. Mr. A. M. Pence presided, and Mr. H. W. Mann acted as Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting, and also that the Executive Committee had taken upon itself the authority of suggesting a ticket with twenty names on it, from which ten delegates could be selected. The names were as follows: E. C. Larned, Jacob Boser, W. D. Houghtaling, H. Lamparter, J. B. McMullen, Henry N. Mann, Charles Gloyes, A. L. Chetlain, Henry Laubenheimer, I. N. Arnold, George Sturges, George Smith, Julian S. Rumsey, Louis C. Huck, Jacob Harth, John B. Thielen, B. D. Magruder, Peter Irmiter, George S. Carmichael, William Kuecken.

Mr. Houghtaling said that the

DELEGATES SHOULD EXPRESS THEMSELVES

as to their preferences for Governor. He was opposed to Beveridge (loud applause), and was was not afraid to say so. They had had enough of highfalutin Governor Beveridge. [Applause.]

Mr. Thomas moved that the delegates be requested to express their sentiments in regard to the Gubernatorial contest.

Mr. Huck was opposed to the delegates being bound down, though he was not afraid to give his views.

Mr. Larned said it was right to get the delegates to express themselves, so that they would know where every man stood, as they would thus show their colors.

The Chair said the expressions were merely a matter of preference, for circumstances might be such that they would have to vote for some one else than the person whom their personal likings might now incline to.

Mr. Thomas' motion prevailed.

MR. LARNED

declared himself in favor of Cullom unreservedly, because they needed the ablest and best men in this State at this time. He had a high character for ability and integrity, and therefore was preferable to Mr. Beveridge, whom he respected, but whom he thought did not have the experience or capacity for the position of Governor. For the Presidency they had to have a candidate who would be the platform, for when people saw the man, they cared little for the platform. He thought

BRISTOW WAS THE ONLY MAN

for the position [Applause]. In a slave-State he was an anti-slavery man. He was a man of determination, courage, and the highest order of character. He fought for his principles with the bayonet. He was a brave soldier. He had confronted whisky frauds, and shown that he was the candidate for reform. They had to get a man who could beat Sam J. Tilden. They could not defeat him with a bummer or machine politician. He was in favor of defeating the Democrats, and he thought Bristow was the only man to do it.

Mr. Lamparter was for Mr. Beveridge. Gen. Chetlain was announced as a Cullom man. Mr. Mann indorsed Mr. Larned's sentiments. Mr. Cloyes was a Blaine man, and so expressed himself, and for Cullom for Governor.

MR. I. N. ARNOLD

was for Washburne, when he was a candidate, but he was not for Beveridge. He could indorse Mr. Cullom. He was in favor of Mr. Washburne first for President, and next for Mr. Bristow, if the first-named would not become a candidate. Bristow was the strongest man for President of the United States to-day, as he stood out the noblest for reform.

Mr. Smith was said to be for Cullom for Governor and Bristow for President. The same could be said of Mr. Rumsey.

Mr. L. C. Huck indorsed E. C. Larned's remarks, as he thought Gov. Beveridge was one of the by-gones.

Mr. Harth was for Cullom for Governor, and Blaine for President.

Mr. Laubenheimer was a Cullom and Bristow man. Mr. Boser said he was a Cullom and Bristow man. Mr. Carmichael expressed himself as being a Cullom and Blaine man.

The candidates having expressed themselves, balloting was gone into, which resulted as follows: E. C. Larned, Jacob Boser, W. D. Houghtaling, Henry N. Mann, A. L. Chetlain, Henry Laubenheimer, I. N. Arnold, George W. Smith, Julian S. Rumsey, Louis C. Huck.

Mr. Seligman made a speech in favor of Beveridge, and lauded him as the next thing to a Saint politically. He was for him for Governor, and for Bristow for President.

MR. A. H. BURLEY

made a brief speech in favor of Cullom, but called attention to the fact that they needed a competent man for Auditor, and he thought Mr. Powell, of Olney, Ill., was the man. He gave a brief sketch of his career in public life, and as a public man who was willing to admit that Chicago and Cook County was a part of Illinois.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Pence offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the conviction of the Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward of Chicago that the character of the man who is a candidate for office is the only platform that has any value; that honesty should be the chief qualification; that we suspect the want of such qualification in those persons who continually use the appurtenances of office and party machinery as their chief measures for continuing them in office; that we believe Benjamin H. Bristow to be an honest man and an enemy of all frauds upon the Government; that he has shown, not only his honesty, but his ability, as Secretary of the Treasury, in collecting the revenue of the Government, and in the prosecution of the whisky thieves; that he was a Republican in a Slave State when it required manhood to assert Republican sentiments, and that he has ever been faithful to his earliest political convictions; and, for the foregoing reasons, among others, we express our wish that he be the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency of the United States, and we hereby instruct the delegates chosen from this ward to the forthcoming Convention to use all the means in their power to secure a Bristow delegation from the State of Illinois to the Cincinnati Convention.

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward of Chicago are opposed to the nomination of John L. Beveridge as candidate for Governor of the State of Illinois, and the delegates from this Ward to the County Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to defeat his nomination. That we recognize in Shelby M. Cullom a man who, having occupied many places of political trust, has always filled the same with ability and fidelity.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted amid applause.

INDORSING THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Larned offered the following indorsement of the action of the Council:

[illegible]

The resolution was passed without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Huck wanted the words "delegates be instructed" withdrawn from Mr. Pence's resolution, and moved that they be reconsidered for that purpose. A discussion then came up as to

MR. JOHN CULLOM'S CHARACTER.

Mr. Horace White explained that he did not believe Mr. Cullom was connected with the Whisky-Ring, and explained the Harper-Smith defalcation, [illegible] from all connection with it.

Mr. Huck's motion was then put and carried.

BEVERIDGE.

Mr. Huck then moved to strike out the clause in the last resolution of Mr. Pence, opposing Mr. Beveridge.

Mr. Carmichael moved to amend by striking out the whole resolution.

Mr. Harvey moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. Pence spoke in favor of his resolution and believed that the Club should give an honest opinion in regard to Mr. Beveridge.

Mr. Burley moved to amend by striking out only so much as related to instructing delegates, but leaving the favorable notice of Mr. Cullom in the resolution.

Mr. R. J. Willing moved to amend by striking out all of the last section, including the mention of Mr. Cullom's name.

Mr. Seligman moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. Willing's amendment was then carried, after which the meeting adjourned.

MINOR MEETINGS.

SIXTH WARD.

The Sixth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening in Westfall's Hall, No. 693 South Halsted street. Henry Volk, President, called the meeting to order, and John Vanderpoel acted as Secretary. A motion was made that the Club disband, and prevailed.

Christopher Tegtmeyer was then called to the chair, pro. tem., and a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, Messrs. W. Brookman, T. C. Diener, Decker, Ludewing, and John Ruehl.

The following list of officers were reported by the Committee and elected:

President, Louis Hutt; Vice-Presidents, Fred Zuttermeister, William Luderving, Jacob Koskuski, Edward Cullerton, —— Shroeder, John M. Wallace; Secretary, J. Vanderpoel, Jr.; Treasurer, John Pfeiffer. Executive Committee: First Precinct, Joseph Vanderficer, John Ruhl, —— Conroy; Second Precinct, Christopher Tegtmeyer, Henry Zuttermeister, John Schroeder; Third Precinct, J. Vanderpoel, Frank Fucher, Prokop Hudek; Fourth Precinct, Henry Valk, Edward Heirrze, —— Nesselle; Fifth Precinct, P. Lang, E. Watson, C. Tegtmeyer; Sixth Precinct, E. J. Decker, H. M. Gallick, Thomas J. Suddard.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted and fifty names were placed on the roll of membership.

Henry Volk and C. Tegtmeyer were elected delegates to the Grand Council.

The following candidates for delegates to the County Convention, to the voted for at the primary, were named by the club: C. Tegtmeyer, T. C. Diener, John Ruehl, Jacob Takuski, Henry Volk, E. J. Decker.

The Club adjourned until two weeks from last evening.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Republicans was held last night in the church corner of Sophia and Mohawk streets. After nearly an hour had been spent in waiting for some one to move, Vice-President Greiner called the assembly to order. There was a large attendance, and there seemed to be a misunderstanding as to whether or not the meeting was one of the organized Republican Club of the ward, or a general meeting in which all Republicans present should have a voice. It was at length decided that it was a mass-meeting.

The election of a Chairman being first in order, Messrs. G. E. Adams and John F. Barker were nominated. Mr. Adams was elected, and Eugene A. Sittig was chosen Secretary, pro tem.

A discussion then arose as to whether the object of the gathering was to start another club in the ward or to strengthen and fill the vacancies of the then existing body. There was a great difference of opinion, and much talk. Remarks were made by John Woodbridge, Jr., W. D. Phelps, John Wagner, and W. S. Scribner. They all favored a thorough reorganization of the ward club, and desired that its numbers be increased. Mr. Woodbridge proposed a permanent organization, and his remarks on allowing all Republicans present a vote in the election of officers called forth the motion that a Committee on Permanent Organization be appointed by the Chair. After opposition from Dr. Stewart, John Wagner, and others, the motion was carried, and, after an adjournment of five minutes for consultation, the Chair appointed from the First Precinct, Christian Anderson and Charles Greiner; Second Precinct, Adam Brewer and W. J. Davis; Third Precinct, Conrad Fols and E. T. Adams; Fourth Precinct, Capt. F. M. Ryan and L. A. Beebe. It was then decided that a new organization was needed and an adjournment of ten minutes was had to allow the old body to meet and dissolve. This was done, and the Committee on Organization retired. After some time had elapsed they returned and reported as their selection for officers of the Club, the following:

President, George E. Adams; First Vice, Charles Greiner; Second, Charles Haesner; Third, Frederick Bensinger; Fourth, John Armbruster; Recording Secretary, Eugene A. Sittig; Financial Secretary, W. S. Scribner; Treasurer, Conrad Fols, and the Executive Committee was not chosen. The report was received, adopted, and quietly concurred in as far as the offices of President and Secretary were concerned. A halt was then made and a long dispute ensued, indulged in by many. Some claimed an irregularity of proceedings. It was finally settled by the appointment of a Committee on Constitution and By-laws, to report at the next meeting.

OHIO.

THE HOT CONTEST BETWEEN THURMAN AND ALLEN—SPECIMEN STRAWS SHOWING THE DRIFT OF REPUBLICAN OPINION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., May 8.—Senator Thurman and his Uncle William are dividing the attention of the Democratic politicians of Ohio just now in a manner such as could hardly have been anticipated by the nephew three years ago. When he brought out his predecessor in the National Senate from a retirement of twenty years, and made the name of William Allen a rallying cry for the Democracy in the State campaign (a forlorn hope for the twenty-years-beaten party), the act was regarded as a clever bit of strategy to reunite the forces which had been demoralized in the Greeley campaign, and not as raising up a formidable rival for the Presidential race. At that time, the few men who remembered that

WILLIAM ALLEN

was not physically dead, only varied in their guesses as to how much over 80 years old the venerable ex-Senator was; and when the pretty conceit was invented of calling the new visitor to the pale glimpses of the (political) moon but 68 years old, it was only by persistent iterating that the conceit was made to take with the mass of the Democratic party. They only remembered that some time in the early part of the half century preceding the Civil War such a man had represented the Democratic party in the Senate of the United States. The stroke at

A SEMBLANCE OF RESURRECTION

was a bold one, and characteristic of the audacity which used to mark the political movements of Judge Thurman before he had been as much talked of as available for a Presidential candidate as he has been of late. It succeeded by a mere scratch, owing to the epidemic of dissatisfaction that had surged upon the masses of the Republican party in the year succeeding President Grant's re-election. The uncle was chosen Governor by an actual vote in his favor many thousands less than the nephew had received five years before in a similar race, when beaten by Gen. R. B. Hayes.

With him came also a Democratic Legislature, and the election of Judge Thurman to a second term in the Senate. Here

THE PATHS OF UNCLE AND NEPHEW PARTED,

and, within three months after the inauguration of Gov. Allen, it was painfully evident to the men who had wrought for years for Thurman that the new Governor had concluded to drive the team headed toward the White-House and remit the young man Thurman, who still lacked some years of three score and ten, to the far-off future for his chance at that distinction.

Time would fail me now to detail the workings and the counter-workings, the plottings and the counter-plottings here at this State Capitol, growing out of this new and seemingly unnatural rivalry. The contest seemed to all observers to have reached a premature end in a manner quite unexpected to the immediate supporters of the contestants, when last October Gov. Allen was defeated for re-election. He himself, no doubt, so regarded it at that time, but as the progress of events in Washington sent into retirement one after another of the favorite sons of Democracy, and the contest for the nomination at St. Louis narrowed, but still showing a chance for the survival of Thurman as the fittest, it becomes apparent that Ohio was gradually but steadily turning towards him, and the men who had staked all upon his defeat became all at once, as it were,

ENAMORED ANEW OF GOV. ALLEN.

[illegible]

It looks now as though the ruse had already succeeded, and the

SKILLFUL MANIPULATIONS OF THE RURAL CONVENTIONS

[illegible]

In the Fifth Congressional District, a very Gibraltar of Democracy, a resolution instructing for Allen was voted down by a vote of nearly two to one, and the delegates are said to stand one neutral and one for Thurman.

Some other districts have partially declared themselves in County Convention. The Ninth (Knox and Delaware) District will oppose Thurman as far as Gen. George M. Morgan is able to run that district. Morgan, who took the back pay without losing his standing as a Democratic politician, has not forgotten or forgiven Thurman's severe strictures on the salary-grab business; at least the friends of the Senator say so. This (Capital) district and the Cleveland (Twentieth) district will send strong Thurman men to St. Louis and to the State Convention, which selects delegates at large. The same is probably true of the Nineteenth (Ashtabula) and Fourteenth (Crawford and Holmes) districts. The Cincinnati districts will be hotly contested, and with doubtful results.

In spite of this manifest division of sentiment in the Conventions as far as held, and expressions favorable to Allen in many counties, the friends of Thurman still profess to see a fair prospect of uniting the Ohio delegation upon their favorite as soon as the Allen tomfoolery is exploded, which will of course be at an early stage of the ballotings, if indeed his name should go into a ballot.

HAYES, BRISTOW, AND WASHBURNE.

As a straw or two indicating the course of the political breeze, a few days ago I met one of the Ohio delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. He pulled from his pocket a letter from Ex-Senator Wade, in which the latter, after acknowledging the receipt of a letter of inquiry on the subject, expressed himself warmly in favor of the election of Hayes for Presidential candidate. "But," I said to my informant, "Wade has written in another letter that while he favors Hayes, Morton will be his second choice. How will you agree on that?" "Not at all, not at all," was the reply, nor am I in favor of Bristow. I should prefer Washburne to any one but Hayes."

Shortly afterwards I met a gentleman prominent in professional circles, but not in political life, and whose brother had made something of a figure in Congress. He had arranged his choice thus: Washburne first, Bristow second, and Hayes third, and would be well satisfied with either.

These are sample bricks, or sample straws, and others of like indication might be cited.

L. J. B.

IOWA.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN OBSERVER WHO DOES NOT SEE THINGS FROM A MACHINE STANDPOINT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 8.—Certain political manipulators, who have an impression that it is their province to "fix matters up" for Iowa Republican voters, and that said voters should only hold themselves in readiness to ratify whatever the manipulators aforesaid may propose, find that their labors yield short returns in this Centennial year. These folks first sent out Morton missionaries, but their labors soon came to naught. Iowa Republicans are an intelligent, reading people, who have a habit of thinking for themselves. While they recognize Mr. Morton as a man of ability, and remember with gratitude his patriotic services to the country, they feel that there are imperative reasons why he should not be the standard-bearer of the party in the coming struggle. Efforts were also made to work up a public sentiment in favor of Mr. Conkling, but this also failed; our people were quick to discover that his nomination would be construed into an indorsement of the present Administration. To this Iowa Republicans would not be a party. While they believe in the personal integrity of the President, and award him all praise for loyalty and devotion to true Republicanism, they cannot forget that he has made blunders which they cannot even seem to indorse by nominating for his successor the man who of all others is the choice of the President, and I may safely assume that, if there were no other reasons, the intimate relations existing between Morton and Conkling and the President would effectually prevent the vote of Iowa from being cast for either of those gentlemen in the Cincinnati Convention.

Our Iowa manipulators, finding that their efforts to get a delegation favorable to either of the above named, have abandoned them, and have latterly given in their adhesion to Blaine, with the hope that if the people refused to support their candidates they might not entirely ignore and repudiate them. Seeing that there was a strong public sentiment growing up among the people in favor of Blaine, they concluded to attach themselves to his fortunes, and by long and loud shouting hope to create the impression that they were his early and ardent supporters. While this is an evidence of Mr. Blaine's popularity in Iowa, I am not sure that it argues any good for the gentleman from Maine. Political wire-pullers—men who make politics a business—are not in high favor with the average Iowa voter, and a general flocking of machine politicians to the Blaine standard would cause the honest voter to pause and inquire, Why is this? And it is not too much to say that this movement is one of the greatest obstacles now in the way of a Blaine delegation from Iowa to Cincinnati. I think it may be safely concluded that the contest in this State will be between Blaine and Bristow. It cannot be denied that the latter gentleman is growing rapidly in strength among the masses of the party. He is coming more and more to be recognized as the representative of true reform. And while he will be bitterly opposed by the Whisky-Ring thieves throughout the land, and by all others who hope to drive a bargain with the Government at the expense of the Public Treasury, the great army of honest voters who are actuated solely by the public good have faith in his honesty and in his devotion to Republican principles. On every hand I see indications of the popularity of both Blaine and Bristow in this State; and I may safely assume that, if our people could have their way in this matter, the ticket would be composed of the two names. And they would not be very particular which was placed at the head. It is the opinion of your correspondent that this combination would be the very strongest that could be formed. Give us "Bristow and Blaine," or "Blaine and Bristow," and you will give us a ticket that will sweep the country in November.

The nomination of such a ticket would be an absolute assurance of Republican victory at the polls, and would utterly dissipate all danger of placing the Government in the control of the elements which fought, with such desperation, to destroy it during the long years of the Rebellion. It may be urged that neither of the gentlemen named would consent to take the second place on the ticket. I do not share in that fear. They are both high-minded, patriotic men, and are ardently attached to their country and the principles of the Republican party. If the representatives of this great party in the Cincinnati Convention should decide that the public good and the interests of the party required that both names should be inscribed on the Republican banner, I have no doubt but each would follow where duty seemed to lead, and yield graceful and cheerful obedience to the voice of the great party of freedom and reform. And what could be more fitting than a ticket so constituted? The men are conceded on all hands to be among the very ablest in the nation. One represents the East, and the other the Southwest. In view of the fact that the West has had the President for so many years, it seems but fair, other things being equal, that it should be conceded to some other section.

A ticket made up as I have indicated would combine more of talent, statesmanship, experience in public affairs, and other strong points, than has ever before been embodied in a Presidential ticket, and would be one that would commend itself to the good sense of the people of the country. With such a ticket victory at the polls would be a foregone conclusion. "Bristow and Blaine," or "Blaine and Bristow," which?

W. E. G.

BRISTOW.

Keokuk (Ia.) Gate City, May 9.

We cannot conceive any good reason why any Iowa Republican should seek to throw any sort of discredit upon Secretary Bristow. No man connected with this Administration, no other half-dozen men in the United States, have done so much as he to bring the Republican party into that strong and growing public credit where it stands at the outset of this Presidential campaign, with victory almost assured. There were two desideratums as preliminaries to Republican success in this campaign. The first and greatest was to make the country feel as a fact of practical administration that the Republican party could be trusted to carry out "reform within the party." Bristow more than any other man has done this. The second was to make the patriotism of the country feel that the Southern Democracy could not be trusted with party control of the Government. Blaine more than any other man has done this. Why the Republicanism of Bristow, or his service to the party, should be discredited any more than Blaine's, we cannot understand. [illegible] Benjamin H. Bristow.

ILLINOIS.

LOGAN COUNTY WANTS THE AUDITOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 9.—I am a constant reader of your valuable paper, and peruse with interest the numerous letters and communications from the different localities of the State in favor of or against the many candidates now in the field for the various offices. Certain sections favor Scroggs, others favor Lippencott, Needles, and Powell. Mr. Lippincott enters the field as a soldier, and claiming that the people of the State owe him a reward for the service rendered in the late civil strife. Now I contend that the Republican party of this State and the nation should give the preference to a soldier, providing that he is capable of assuming and filling the duties of the office. Let me ask the friends of Gen. Lippencott, Has not the Republican party of Illinois fulfilled its duty to Gen. Lippencott? Since his election to the office of Auditor he has amassed considerable wealth. He can live very comfortably now on his income, and ought to be willing to concede the office to another of the many brave men that battled so nobly for the preservation of the Union. It seems to me that this continual aspiring of Lippencott is imposing upon the good-nature of the Republicans of this State, and it seems to be the opinion of many in this county that some other good man should now take possession of Lippencott's position. And to fill that position one of Logan County's honored sons is looming up—the Hon. James G. Chalfant, a gentleman, a gallant soldier, and one of Illinois' prominent educators, and the present County Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Chalfant served faithfully as a soldier in the late Rebellion, and at the termination of that struggle he returned to his home and devoted his time and attention to the cause of education. He is a writer of considerable ability, an accomplished and eloquent speaker, a lawyer of fair ability, and a splendid business man; a man that is not a perpetual office-seeker, and has always avoided allying himself with rings and cliques; also possessing a private and public record against which not a word can be truthfully said, and if nominated will carry Logan County by an overwhelming majority. The claim of Logan County should not be ignored by the Republican party of this State. It will be remembered that at the last Congressional election this county was the only one in the district that remained loyal to the Republican cause. This fact should be remembered by the party. Inasmuch as we have never presented a candidate for a State office, we think it the duty of the Republican party to concede to us the State Auditor at least. As this county was uncomfortably close at the last Congressional election, some movement should be inaugurated to insure it to the party, and the nomination of Mr. Chalfant will certainly insure it. In the event of the nomination of Mr. Chalfant, Logan County can be relied upon for at least 1,500 majority, and if elected to the office of Auditor he will fulfill the duties impartially, and to the credit of himself and the party.

REPUBLICAN.

BARNEY CAULFIELD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., May 10.—Since Barney Caulfield has become the champion ass of the most indifferent Congress which ever assembled in the country, everybody wants to know more of Barney. Couldn't the THE TRIBUNE print his picture, and give a brief sketch of his life, his birth, and by whom? When, where, and why? When educated, and how? Whether he gave out any premonitory symptoms of future greatness in early life, or any other well-defined symptoms? Whether his intellect had fully developed when chosen to Congress, or whether his friends had ever previously discovered any traits in his mental characteristics which suggested grave fears that Barney would convert himself into an ass upon the slightest provocation? Whether, when Barney makes an ass of himself, he seems to regard the situation seriously, or does he ignore his predicament in a cool, unconcerned manner which shows that he is not conscious of the fiasco? Was Barney ever kicked on the head when young, or did any other accident ever happen to him that would likely place him in a mental status which would augment the probabilities of his making an ass of himself with greater facility than he otherwise would have done? Will Barney expect to draw any pay for such services as he has rendered this winter?

A TAX-PAYER.

MARSHALL COUNTY FOR RIDGWAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., May 8.—Being in the Eighth Congressional District, we desire to say that the dispatch in to-day's issue from Marshall County does not fairly represent us. Highly as we admire Col. Fort, we do not think it politic or expedient to present his name to the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Governor. He is our first choice for Congress, and will no doubt be returned to his present seat. Livingston County will take pleasure and pride in casting her eight votes in convention for the Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway as our first choice for Governor. We admire the moral stamina of the man, and the purity of his public and private life is sure to tell in his favor when it is properly presented to the people. We regard him as the "People's candidate," and trust his calling and election will be made sure.

L. L.

SCROGGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ANNA, Union Co., Ill., May 10.—Alexander County has instructed for Scroggs for Secretary of State. That's right. Let's have a new man,—a flat-footed Republican, one who has been tried in the field. I have been on the march with him, and saw the arms stacked after many a hard day's march. Men of Maj.-Gen. James D. Morgan's Division remember who brought up the ammunition at Jonesboro, Ga. Union County will say at Springfield Scroggs will do. Yours, etc.

R. B.

LISTER AND NEEDLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CARLYLE, Clinton Co., Ill., May 6.—The Republicans of Clinton County met to-day pursuant to notice, and appointed delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Springfield on the 24th inst., and instructed them to vote for the Hon. F. A. Lietse for Lieutenant Governor, and T. B. Needles for Auditor. The utmost harmony prevailed.

THOMAS S. SMITH, Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

THE GUBERNATORIAL GRANGER INVESTIGATION—TROUBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 10.—The Gubernatorial Granger investigation has been the chief topic of interest here of recent days; and our late Reform Executive shows himself in a most unpleasant light. The Democrats, who boldly took ground against his nomination last fall, and tried to prevent it, feel that they are vindicated now. Some papers who sustained him through thick and thin, and discredited the campaign stories, now denounce him bitterly. The Fond du Lac *Journal*, edited by a Democratic office-holder, closes a stinging article on "W. R. Taylor's Peculations" by saying: "We are in no mood to write words of extenuation in behalf of a man whom we have assisted in honoring only to be repaid with unmerited humiliation; whose paltry greed no sense of decency, honor, or partisan obligation could eradicate or restrain."

The Democracy of the State are getting into trouble about their State Convention, to be held at Milwaukee, June 7, to elect delegates to St. Louis. It was expected delegates would be chosen according to the new apportionment; but, acting on the violent assumption that it is vitiated because our town was accidently left out of an Assembly District, the Chairman of the State Committee directs to call conventions and elect delegates according to the old apportionment; whereat some rebel, and there may be double delegations. The Greenback Convention, having in view an independent party, which meets here Wednesday, to elect delegates to a National Convention at Indianapolis, proves a disturbing element; and at least one delegation, under the lead of Judge Small, of Waukesha, has been elected, on a greenback or soft-money platform, to the Democratic State Convention. Now comes a still more disturbing call for a Convention of the old Jacksonian Democracy of Wisconsin, opposed to banks of issue, etc., to meet here June 13, to choose ten Electors and twenty delegates to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. There is a good prospect for contested seats.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 11.—The West Virginia Republican State Convention met at Clarksburg to-day. A special to the *Intelligencer* announces the appointment of ten delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and the adoption of a resolution expressive of a preference for Blaine for President.

The delegates are as follows: First District, ex-Gov. Stevenson, Dr. T. H. Sagar, and Gen. Nathan Goff; Second District, ex-Senator Willey, B. W. S. Moore, and John T. Schley; Third District, D. Ransdell, Eugene Dana, and James W. Davis. The delegate for State-at-large is H. W. Simmons, colored, of Parkersburg.

A resolution complimentary to the Hon. B. H. Bristow was passed.

Ex-Senator Willey is understood to be a Bristow man.

The exact standing of the delegation is not known, but it is, no doubt, largely for Blaine.

BRISTOW.

A PRIVATE LETTER FROM HIM.

Cincinnati Commercial.

There was a whisky-thief lie of very small proportions started on Secretary Bristow in Madison, Ind., and M. C. Garber, Jr., wrote to the Secretary about it. The whisky-thief liars have persisted in jabbering, and Mr. Garber has published an extract of a private letter from Bristow, as follows:

I cannot undertake to make public denial of such stories as this, and would pay no attention to this matter, except that I desire to give, in answer to your kind communication, to state the truth. I have been so malignantly pursued that I am not surprised to find every professional transaction of my life paraded before the public and the facts distorted in such a way as to appear discreditable; but I am too much occupied with official duties to give my time to the contradiction or explanation of the infamous charges that have been, and will continue to be, trumped up against me by political enemies and others who have taken offense at my efforts to enforce the Revenue laws. I repeat that I do not write this for public use, but for your information. Very truly yours,

B. H. BRISTOW.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUTLER'S CHOICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Gen. Butler has expressed a preference for the nomination of Morton at Cincinnati. He said, however, that the health of Morton might be an impediment, a fact which rendered it more important to make a wise choice for the second place on the ticket. Butler favors Conkling next to Morton, and says that there are some circumstances which make Conkling a more desirable nomination than Morton, and that one is the importance of carrying New York. Butler thinks that under ordinary circumstances Conkling would make a better run in that State than any other nominee, and that in the event of the nomination of Tilden the powerful influence hostile to Tilden would be concentrated upon Conkling.

THE GREENBACKERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—There is a misunderstanding among some of the leaders as to whether the National Greenback Convention is to be held at Indianapolis on the 17th, as originally intended. It is asserted here that at a conference, last week, of the most prominent persons engaged in the movement, there was an agreement to postpone the Convention until the Fourth of July, and to change the place of meeting to Philadelphia. The Secretary of the National Committee, T. B. Buchanan, left here the latter part of the week, with the understanding, it is said, that upon his arrival at Indianapolis a notice of such change should be issued. It is intimated, however, that the publication of the plans of the leaders, including their efforts to secure from Judge David Davis his consent to accept a nomination from the Convention, may have induced the National Committee to change the course thus agreed upon. The friends of Judge Davis desire that he shall have the benefit of any political capital that can be made by having the indorsement of the Greenback Convention, but if the latter is not postponed, as agreed upon, it is doubtful whether they will permit his name to be used, for fear that it may destroy his chances of obtaining the regular Democratic nomination.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 11.—The Republican members of the Legislature have nominated Henry B. Harrison for the United States Senate.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 11.—The Democratic County Convention met in this city to-day to elect delegates to the State Convention at Lansing the 24th. It chose as delegates James Blair, W. H. Ramsey, C. C. Comstock, C. H. Taylor, Julius Houseman, James N. Davis, S. O. Dishman, and D. E. Little, of this city; Dwight Rankin, of Wyoming; Al S. White, of this city; Edward Bradford, of Ada; Samuel Toby, of Byron; Jacob Barns, of Walker; Ananias Worden and Ira Ellis, of Cannon; and Henry D. Plumb. The only question at issue in the Convention was hard and soft money, and the softs got the best of the argument, as they beat. One or two gentlemen proposed—among them the Hon. L. H. Randall—putting hard-money men in their places. The Democracy of Kent outside of a few office-seekers or holders is not at all enthusiastic, and the Convention was not largely attended or very encouraging.

THE PENITENTIARY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 8.—In the *Journal* of the 2d inst. appeared an article "Concerning the Penitentiary," defending that institution's management and Gov. Beveridge, and attacking THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent at this place. The author of the article is the jack-leg lawyer and correspondent of the *Times* in this city. He was well feed for his milk-and-water defense of the "acting Governor" by Col. Southworth, Beveridge's disbursing agent, and Secretary of the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, who told James Goodspeed, editor of the *Republican* at this place, that he "need only name the *money consideration* for renouncing Washburne and supporting Beveridge, and it should be *forthcoming*."

The article starts out by saying that THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent here is a "disappointed applicant for a position at the prison, or some embryo politician who hopes to injure Beveridge in the interest of some other pet candidate," which is false. He has applied for no position at the prison, nor does he expect to, and neither is he a politician or aspirant for any political preferment. He is a solid, honest citizen, the city editor of the *Republican*, and correspondent for your own sensible and fearless TRIBUNE. [illegible]

The "Journal" man attempts to disprove [illegible]

The lead "smarty Alec" goes on and says: "The duties of the inferior employés do not require an exalted capacity, and their places can be easily supplied from the scores of applicants who are daily besieging the Commissioners for positions at the reduced compensation."

This is a likely argument. The Commissioners have frequently asserted that they wanted none but first-class, intelligent prison-men, who were experienced in governing convicts and that they intended to increase the salaries, as well as the standard of qualification of fitness, so that they might *retain* good keepers and guards, and prevent every rag-tag and bob-tail that comes along from getting and holding a place which he is in no way capable of filling. Maj. McClaughry, the Warden, also said, in his address before the Presbyterian ministers at Chicago, that he wanted none but "good, experienced prison-keepers and guards," that he had been discharging the bad or incompetent ones, and was still applying the "weeding-out" process. How does this agree with reducing the already scanty salaries of the employés, and bringing on scores of green hands who happen to be tramps and penniless, and, therefore, willing to work perhaps for a month for their board, and then tramp out again, leaving his place for another green applicant.

The *Journal* writer alludes to the impossibility of reducing the salaries of higher officials, because they are fixed by law. Admitting that all of the officers, excepting the Board, are worth their wages, it could not be supposed that the *law* or the *State* would raise the least objection if they voluntarily gave 20 per cent of their earnings for a *good cause*; one in which they are so *vitally* interested! The Chief Clerk receives $500 a year *more* than the law says he shall receive, yet he was not reduced. It scarcely would *be policy* to reduce the salary of the Chief Clerk; there is danger; there is such a thing as *squealing* in these days of crookedness.

How absurd and silly that this Mr. Man of the *Journal* should support the idea that the prison is not "financially embarrassed."

The Steward scarcely ever goes to Joliet or Chicago but what he is dunned and chased for the bills long due to merchants where supplies are purchased. This was done so much that he got mad and protested, saying he "would be cursed if he was going to be dunned for the State's debts," and he has been heard to say he wished the "*d——d* institution would pay its bills, and not have everybody dunning him on the streets wherever he went."

Another fact proves it financial embarrassment. The institution allows every keeper or guard a furlough of fifteen days in a year; when the employé does not take his furlough he is allowed the money, or, at least, this is the way it used to be; now, however, if the employé loses any time, he is docked that amount, but is allowed fifteen days extra pay called "commutation" money, instead of a furlough. This commutation money amounts to about $24 per man per year, and the institution is *not able* to pay it; at least it has not paid it, and there are no indications that it will be paid this year. It has been due since the 1st of March. It is a fact of record that large amounts of money, over and above the expenses of the institution, have been made. Washburn left $50,000, Wham left $40,000 in bank, and the present Warden claims to have cleared the first year $30,000. What has become of it?

Mr. Richardson, it is true, does not at present owe the prison $40,000, but he did at the time THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent made the charge. Since that time the Board saw the necessity of taking some steps to quiet public clamor and ward off suspicion, and the delinquent contractor "came down" to the amount of about *one-fourth* of his indebtedness. Talk about the contractors being pressed by the stringency of the times! Their books will show that they are disposing of as much and *more* stock this year than they ever have before. Their books will also show that their receipts and profits are larger now than they ever were before, while the price of their labor is the same niggardly low figure that it always has been.

The same industries, at nearly ten times the cost for labor, are flourishing and getting rich in your own city and everywhere.

The fact is, there must be a "nigger in the wood-pile." The contractors know they have the Commissioners foul, and can do as they please. A thorough investigation would startle the public, turn the prison "upside down," and result in an injunction on the institution, the turning out of the present managers, and the appointment of a Receiver. Respectfully,

DAILY READER.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Consolidation—Naval—The Lumber Trade—High Water.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 11.—The union of the City Bank of Montreal and the Royal Canadian Bank of Toronto has become an accomplished fact. J. B. Renny and Thomas McCracken have been appointed joint cashiers, one to reside at Montreal and the other at Toronto. The institution is to be styled the Consolidated Bank.

Two vessels for the French Government were launched at Cantin's ship-yard to-day. The French Consul and a large number of citizens and invited guests were present.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COBOURG, May 11.—The Centennial yacht Countess of Dufferin was successfully launched here to-day. She sustained no damage from the mishap of yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 11.—A number of American lumber-dealers are in town, but they offer such low prices that mill men refuse to sell. The argument they use in favor of low prices is that freights are so low on the trunk lines that Michigan lumber is crowding the Eastern market. The Chaudiere lumber-yards are completely submerged. During the last thirty-six hours the water has risen 7 inches every twelve hours. Over a dozen mills have shut down in consequence of the high water. Great damage has been done to wharves and bridges on the Upper Ottawa. Unless the freshet soon subsides the mill men fear a calamitous result. The river is said to be higher now than it has been since 1837. Timber, cordwood, fences, and even barns and houses are to be seen drifting down-stream. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage.

WHISKY.

Progress of the Trial of Jonas and Others at Milwaukee.

The Defendants Never Conspired, and Abandoned the Conspiracy, Anyway.

Important Evidence Against McKee Surrendered to Mr. Dyer.

MILWAUKEE.

JONAS, GOLDBERG, AND CROSBY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 11.—In the Jonas case, the examination of Sam Rindskopf was resumed, but nothing of further interest was elicited.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murphey: He was not certain that Goldberg was present at the depot meeting at Chicago. He explained the meaning of certain symbolical words in the correspondence. For the sum of $100,000, first asked, and afterwards $70,000, defendants offered to clear all the parties to the negotiations from the civil and criminal suits brought against them, and it was understood the method of their doing this was that the Chicago parties were to use all the means at their command to procure papers in the suits, so as to insure a successful legal defense. He heard from Goldberg the latter was to have a post-tradership, and Goldberg asked witness to help him to get stock and credit to go into the business, but this had no connection with whisky matters. Goldberg tried hard to interest witness in post-trading, saying there was lots of money in it. He never thought the scheme contemplated

STEALING OUTRIGHT.

If he had not thought Hedrick was a party to the job, he would have had nothing to do with it.

The hearing here developed into a lengthy conversational discussion between the counsel, which the Court stopped by saying counsel on both sides appeared to be growing into the habit of embodying the substance of an answer in their questions, and he desired this practice to stop. The remainder of the examination of this witness was of no interest.

ELIAS SHIPMAN,

of Chicago, was the next witness. Over an hour was spent in discussing as to the limitations of this witness' examination. Finally he was allowed to proceed, the Court permitting him to tell his narrative in his own style of any interviews at which the Milwaukee men and the defendants were present. Witness said he was present at the first interview between all the parties at the Tremont House, in June last.

THE TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE MILWAUKEE WHISKY MEN

was explained, and the object of the meeting was to devise means to alleviate their condition. Mr. Crosby suggested the employment of Mr. Prettyman, saying the fact of his being Hedrick's brother-in-law would be of great advantage,—[illegible] Mr. Jonas came to be at the meeting because

GOLDBERG ASKED HIM FOR AID AND COUNSEL

in the premises, telling him their situation. [illegible] Nothing more was talked about except the employment of Prettyman as a lawyer, and of

CROSBY TO SEE HIM.

Next, there was an interview at the depot, when Mr. Wirth joined the original parties. [illegible] At the hotel, before this, Crosby reported to Rindskopf that

PRETTYMAN COULD BE HAD,

but a large sum of money would be necessary for a contingent fund, and a large retaining fee would have to be paid before he would move. Crosby spoke elaborately as to the desirability of employing Prettyman. The question of selecting a man to hold the money was discussed, and Rindskopf selected Jonas, as a man of integrity, etc. Jonas was at that time a man of wealth and enviable reputation for honor and honesty. Witness had frequent interviews subsequently with the Chicago parties; he knew of the visit of Goldberg and Crosby to Milwaukee the next day after the West Water street interview, and, so far as Goldberg and Jonas were concerned, the matter was abandoned from from that time.

Here counsel for the Government objected to the line of examination, and Mr. Murphy said he proposed to show that Goldberg and Jonas

ABANDONED ALL CONNECTION WITH THIS SCHEME,—

whatever it was,—and had nothing further to do with it, after the West Water street meeting. Further, that Crosby simply acted as Sam Rindskopf's agent, the other parties washing their hands of the entire affair on the advice of the witness.

Col. Goodwin said the Government had attempted to show by inference that this scheme, whatever it was, had

NEVER BEEN ABANDONED,

and all the parties defendant were equally guilty participants in all that took place subsequent to the West Water street meeting, whereas the fact was that up to the time of the last interview referred to by the witness, the only project engaged in was the engagement of Prettyman as counsel, which project fell through, and all the parties withdrew except Crosby, and from that time he remained merely as Sam Rindskopf's agent. That Crosby so acted, and that the other parties

SO WITHDREW,

was all the defense now desired to show.

Witness was finally suffered to say that Crosby told him as the result of the last interview in Milwaukee that the general plan had fallen through, but he was to remain at work in the interests of Sam Rindskopf. Witness knew that Crosby afterwards went to Iowa and Southern Illinois in the interests of Mr. Rindskopf, respecting the release of some whisky, and in the general interests of Rindskopf. Witness advised defendants to break up negotiations because there seemed to be no unity of sentiment or consolidation of interests among the Milwaukee men. There was an interview at the Sherman House a few days after his advice

TO ABANDON THE SCHEME.

Several Milwaukee distillers whom he did not know were present. Jonas and witness were the only Chicago men who were present. Crosby was not in Chicago or Cook County that day. Witness would not have gone if Crosby was in town, and only did so at the personal solicitation of Jonas. Jonas said, "These Milwaukee fellows are here, let's go over and see them." When witness and Jonas entered the room, they found the Milwaukee men talking heatedly, and in something witness thought was Indian, but Jonas said was Hebrew. Witness said: "Let's get out of this as soon as possible. Ask them to drink, and get off quietly with offending them." It appeared they were talking about paying money. They were apparently quarreling. Jonas asked them to take something to drink, and they

READILY FELL IN WITH THIS,

and, soon after Jonas and witness left.

Witness advised leaving because he saw they were quarreling, and

HE DISTRUSTED THEM,

and preferred having nothing to do with them. [illegible]

BAD WRITING [illegible]

[illegible] for witness to go into Jonas' office to write letters.

FRED [illegible]

was next sworn, and testified he a journalist in Chicago [illegible] Mr. Murphey's office in this city.

Counsel for the prosecution objected to an examination as to any interview not referred to in the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Murphey said he had questioned witness Wirth when he was on the stand for the Government, as to this interview, but he declared he had no recollection of it. He proposed to show that Wirth told this witness, in the presence of several gentlemen, that he never knew or heard anything about stealing papers or records, or anything of that kind.

The hour being up at this point, an adjournment was had for refreshing the inner man.

AFTERNOON.

Shipman continued. He understood that duplicates of Sam Rindskopf and other papers referred to in the indictment were sent to Washington, and would have known that destroying such papers would have been utterly abortive. The defense have put in evidence a letter of Crosby to Prettyman, which had been left with Jonas to send on to Prettyman in case the money to retain him should be received from Milwaukee, stating he had been retained, asking him to act without delay, and giving the particulars of a fifty-barrel lot of straight whisky that Rindskopf wanted to have released. The witness identified the letter.

Another letter was put in from Crosby to Jonas, saying that he was disappointed at the failure of the negotiations, and asking Jones to collect and forward him $290, traveling expenses, and close up the whole thing. Shipman then made a

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

to the effect that he would have nothing to do with any scheme to steal public documents.

He was then cross-examined by McKenney, and said Goldberg was interested as a grateful friend of Rindskopf. Jonas never heard or spoke of pay, and the witness would not have accepted pay if offered. What was meant in one of the letters by the sentence that "if the matter succeeded it might be a nice thing for all," was, he supposed, Crosby expected, if Prettyman won his cases, the Rindskopfs would do something. His reference was to all quotations. Did not know until telegram was put in evidence that Crosby was ever addressed as A. C. Melvin.

Redirect—He knew nothing in Crosby's life to justify his using an assumed name. At this point adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

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ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—The *Republican* has information that the wife of John Leavenworth, deceased (who was the first treasurer and paymaster of the Whisky-Ring in this city), has made affidavit to some very interesting and startling facts never before published in regard to McKee's complicity in the frauds. Reid Leavenworth, a brother of John, was recently arrested on indictment, and, to mitigate his punishment, the wife of the first named sent for Col. Dyer and turned over to him certain letters in the handwriting of Ford and McKee, proving beyond doubt their guilty knowledge of and participation in the frauds. Mrs. Leavenworth declared she was present when money was passed, at both her own and McKee's residences, between her husband and McKee, in amounts reaching to thousands.

CON MAGUIRE

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CHICAGO.

MUNN.

The Munn trial will come up this morning, and, in all probability, go forward without further delay. The Government's witnesses are W. S. Golsen, George Miller, Jake Rehm, C. H. Fredericks, C. A. Vergho, and John Payne. From the intimations which have proceeded from the Government authorities from time to time, that this trial would disclose many of the bottom facts in connection with the Chicago Ring, the trial will doubtless be witnessed by an eager and interested audience.

WEST SIDE SINNERS.

Late Wednesday evening Capt. Somerville and Capt. Laughlin descended upon the saloon kept by Gabriel Wahl, Isaac Meyer, and Jacob Meyer at the corner of Clinton and Twelfth streets, and seized the contents thereof. These parties are charged with the practice of compounding liquors without a license, and the officers who have worked up the case say they have discovered a pretty good sample of crookedness on a small scale. Capt. Somerville swore out a warrant for their arrest yesterday morning, which was placed in the hands of a Deputy Marshal, who lost no time in executing it. [illegible] Commissioner on the 23d inst.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

As Col. H. A. Plimpton was going home Wednesday evening he passed the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern depot. As he neared the place he saw a dray loaded with five barrels containing spirits moving towards the freight department. The Colonel's eyes are usually good, and his disposition to scan everything that may possibly come under the head of crookedness wonderfully acute. The events of the past eight or ten months have made him more than ordinarily scrutinizing, and accordingly he took a long, fond look at the dray, the driver, the horse, and the barrels. He saw that they came from the Phœnix Distilling Company, and learned that they were about to be shipped East. He looked still further and saw more. He saw that one of the barrels was unstamped, while the other four were marked with the Internal Revenue Department's passport. The Colonel immediately seized the barrel that was not stamped, and had it removed to the Custom-House for safe-keeping. In the meantime Dickenson, Abel & Co., the real Phœnixes, learned of the seizure and at once posted off to see Collector Harvey, while at the same time they sent the Gauger, George Smith, down to see Colonel Plimpton. All the gentlemen represented to the Government officers that it was undoubtedly a mistake, the Gauger taking all the blame upon himself and saying that it was simply carelessness on his part, for which, of course, he was sorry, and would never do it again, etc. The Collector seemed satisfied that it was actually a mistake, and yesterday morning the barrel of corn-juice was released, stamped and sent on its way to join its comrades. It was fortunate that the absence of the stamp was discovered before shipment, because if the barrel had been seized after its delivery the matter would not have been so capable of explanation. As it was, this little circumstance will make the Phœnixes and others more careful in the future as the manner in which packages leave their establishments.

CHINOPHOBIA.

Expulsion of Celestials from a California Town.

Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

ANTIOCH, April 30.—Yesterday was one of unusual activity and excitement, and a day long to be remembered in the history of Antioch. Ever since the first step was taken in San Francisco and other places in California toward the eradication of coolie emigration the people of this place have been wide awake. Though they were perhaps far behind in outward demonstrations upon the subject, the citizens of Antioch have arrived at the conclusion that the presence of the Chinese among us is distasteful; that there is little hope of the proper officials taking hold of the matter with any effect for, perhaps, years to come, and that the only way to rid ourselves of their contaminating influence is to put our shoulders to the wheel and drive them hence. Several of our boys, sons of respectable citizens, have from time to time been enticed into Chinese houses of prostitution, where they contracted incurable diseases, which, having been concealed out of shame, will necessarily result in their physical ruin. Various cases of this kind have of late been revealed by the investigations of doctors and parents interested. Yesterday morning at an early hour fifty of the most prominent citizens of Antioch marched to the Chinese quarter of the town, and, dividing up in squads of four or five, a simultaneous demand was made at each of the Chinese houses for admission. The occupants of the various dens were peremptorily informed that they would be given until 3 o'clock in the afternoon to make preparations for a final departure from our midst. They were told that the steamer Amador would leave for San Francisco at that hour, and that those who preferred to embark upon her might as well begin to make the necessary preparations. Upon no consideration would they be allowed to remain in Antioch another night. [illegible]

ANTIOCH, May 1.—Our people had just begun to congratulate themselves upon having rid the town of the Chinese prostitutes, when [illegible] should any return it may prove the worse for them.

Sayings of Buddah.

"By gentleness, overcome anger; by good, evil; by liberality, greed; by openness and truth, dissembling and falsehood.

"Speak the truth; yield not to anger; give, when asked, of the little thou hast; by these three steps thou shalt go near the gods.

"The evil-doer mourns in this world, and he shall mourn in the next; in both worlds has he sorrow. He grieves, he is tormented, seeing the evil of his deed.

"The virtuous man rejoices in this world, and he shall rejoice in the next, in both worlds has he joy. He rejoices, he exults, seeing the purity of his deed.

"A man slothful, saying many good things, but not doing them, is like a herdsman counting the kine of others, but owning none."

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Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

ANTIOCH, April 30.—Yesterday was one of unusual activity and excitement, and a day long to be remembered in the history of Antioch. Ever since the first step was taken in San Francisco and other places in California toward the eradication of coolie emigration the people of this place have been wide awake. Though they were perhaps far behind in outward demonstrations upon the subject, the citizens of Antioch have arrived at the conclusion that the presence of the Chinese among us is distasteful; that there is little hope of the proper officials taking hold of the matter with any effect for, perhaps, years to come, and that the only way to rid ourselves of their contaminating influence is to put our shoulders to the wheel and drive them hence. Several of our boys, sons of respectable citizens, have from time to time been enticed into Chinese houses of prostitution, where they contracted incurable diseases, which, having been concealed out of shame, will necessarily result in their physical ruin. Various cases of this kind have of late been revealed by the investigations of doctors and parents interested. Yesterday morning at an early hour fifty of the most prominent citizens of Antioch marched to the Chinese quarter of the town, and, dividing up in squads of four or five, a simultaneous demand was made at each of the Chinese houses for admission. The occupants of the various dens were peremptorily informed that they would be given until 3 o'clock in the afternoon to make preparations for a final departure from our midst. They were told that the steamer Amador would leave for San Francisco at that hour, and that those who preferred to embark upon her might as well begin to make the necessary preparations. Upon no consideration would they be allowed to remain in Antioch another night. Long before the time set for the departure of the Amador Chinatown was deserted except by a few males, who were well-known to be industrious and honest. The scene on the wharf at the steamer landing was a repetition on a smaller scale of what may be observed any day at the Pacific Mail dock upon the arrival of a vessel from the Orient at your city. Each of the Mongolians had his or her gods and wares packed in baskets at either end of a bamboo pole or securely tied up in the inevitable striped silk handkerchief in such common use with the females. There was very little commotion, but a continual conversation was carried on in their own tongue in smothered and subdued accents. They clambered upon the boat as fast as possible, and when 3 o'clock came not a Chinese prostitute remained in Antioch. The gardeners and laundrymen who have means invested in property here, and who behave themselves, were not molested, neither will they be.

ANTIOCH, May 1.—Our people had just begun to congratulate themselves upon having rid themselves of the Chinese prostitutes when last evening, at about 8 o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded in consequence of the recently vacated Chinese quarters being ablaze. The cause which led to this was as follows: One of the females who left town in a small boat for Stockton on Saturday afternoon is reported to have returned on the following evening. When it was announced that she had returned, the indignation of the citizens knew no bounds. All the buildings except two were burned to the ground, and they were torn down today by common consent. It is to be hoped that this disreputable element has left us forever. Should any return it may prove the worse for them.

Sayings of Buddah.

"By gentleness, overcome anger; by good, evil; by liberality, greed; by openness and truth, dissembling and falsehood.

"Speak the truth; yield not to anger; give, when asked, of the little thou hast; by these three steps thou shalt go near the gods.

"The evil-doer mourns in this world, and he shall mourn in the next; in both worlds has he sorrow. He grieves, he is tormented, seeing the evil of his deed.

"The virtuous man rejoices in this world, and he shall rejoice in the next, in both worlds has he joy. He rejoices, he exults, seeing the purity of his deed.

"A man slothful, saying many good things but doing them, is like a herdsman counting the cows of others, but owning none."

THE BRICKMAKERS.

A Riotous Demonstration Summarily Checked.

Twenty-six Disturbers of the Peace Arrested and Imprisoned.

Talk of an Attack on the Bridewell To-Day.

The turbulent spirit of the brickmakers now on a strike asserted itself yesterday morning in the southwest division of the city. It was proposed by the men Wednesday to mass a force of about 1,000, and march in a body to the North Side, and there stop the men who were still at work. The start was to have been made at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, but the exposure of the plan in THE TRIBUNE led to a postponement to a later hour.

Sergt. Vesey had his men in readiness for any emergency which might arise, and he also had a force sent to him from Union and Twelfth Street Stations to assist. The Sergeant himself went over the field at an early hour, and was determined to nip any riotous attempt in the bud. The threat was openly made that the strikers would go in a body to the Bridewell and stop all work there. The firemen of Engine Company No. 3 aided the police by keeping a lookout in the bell-tower, from which could be seen all that was going on.

THE TROUBLE

yesterday commenced at about 10 o'clock, almost simultaneously in the South and Southwest Divisions. The men began to gather in Bridgeport in Sergt. Hood's district, and also in Sergt. Vesey's. They showed but little excitement, but it was certain that something was in the wind. Previous to that a number of the leaders had a talk in one of the saloons on the West Side, where a resolution was passed to "clean out" the North Side yards, return, and force the Bridewell to quit making brick. Sergts. Hood and Vesey sent word of the doings to headquarters. Sergt. Hood had about fifty men in his command, and as soon as he saw the mob massing near Tegtmeyer's yard he marched a posse down and ordered them to disperse. At half-past 10 o'clock the strikers began to flock in thicker, and talked loudly. They were then armed with sticks with spikes in the ends, and with stones. What they meant to do with these can well be supposed, but they did not bring them into play. Sergt. Hood insisted that they should disperse, and the men then doggedly marched slowly away across the Ashland avenue bridge to the West Side.

The man in the tower gave the alarm to Sergt. Vesey that

THE RIOTERS HAD COME

into his bailiwick, and he at once telegraphed to Marshal Goodell for instructions. He received a reply to allow no mob to leave his district for the North Side. Sergt. Vesey then massed his men and placed them in position at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street, amid derisive shouts from some loiterers in the vicinity. The strikers were massing in force in front of McCormick's Reaper Factory, and apparently bent on mischief, many being armed with ugly spiked clubs. Sergt. Vesey and Capt. Mack, of the Bridewell, drove out to the mob and reasoned with them. The Sergeant gave them good advice. He told them

TO GO TO THEIR HOMES,

that it was not right to gather in this way and create terror in the neighborhood. The men said they were going to march to the North Side. Sergt. Vesey and Capt. Mack told them they should not, and furthermore, Sergt. Vesey said that he would stop them from going in a body. If they wanted to go to the North Side to get the men there to strike they could send a committee, otherwise they should not leave where they were. The officers were told to go to the devil. The Sergeant did not do as requested, but he at once drove back to his men. The rioters now massed in solid phalanx to the number of 300 or more. They marched down to within a few feet of Twenty-second street. Sergt. Vesey again ordered them to disperse. They defied his authority, when he ordered his men to charge, which they did, and

EACH MAN TOOK A PRISONER.

At this stage, Sergt. Hood, with a posse of twenty men, came up in the rear, and such hooting, and yelling, and running were never seen before. The strikers broke and ran over the prairie for dear life. This, of course, dispersed the mob for the time.

Sergt. Vesey telegraphed to headquarters what he had done, when he received the following reply:

SERGT. VESEY: You have done well, and I hope you will be able to keep down any further attempt at disturbance. CITY MARSHAL GOODELL.

The officers captured the following men who were locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct:

THE PRISONERS.

John Finley, American, aged 20 years; James Corrigan, aged 22, also a native to the manor born; James McMahon, Irish, aged 19; James Riely, 20 years old, an Englishman by birth; John Ryan, age 23, Irish; Thomas tool, 24 years, a native of Ireland; John Hiempsky, a Pole, aged 32; Pat Byrne, Irish, aged 37; Christ Johnson, a Swede, aged 26; Albert Solenski, a Pole, aged 38 years; Fred Nesel, aged 26, a German; Louis Reder, aged 21, John Rahn, aged 25, John Grantz, aged 20, William Rosman, aged 32, all Germans; Con O'Donnell, a lad 15 years old, a native of this country; Joseph Ryan, aged 21, Irish; John McDermott, aged 21, Irish; Julius York, aged 20, a Swede; James Newman, 18 years old, and a native of Ireland; Fred Seamer, a Swede, aged 30; Ferdinand Bogden, aged 32, and Albert Redel, aged 37, Bohemians; John Conners, aged 18, American; Thomas and Danial Sullivan, aged respectively 35 and 20, natives of Ireland; they were afterwards let out on bail. After the men had been consigned to cells in the Harrison Street Station,

THREATS WERE MADE

that the prisoners would be rescued. A motley rabble gathered about the station, but made no demonstration beyond expressing their profound disgust at the turn things had taken. They said they would send around 600 men to "clean out" the place, but they didn't do it.

At 3 o'clock Sergt. Vesey ordered Roundsman Jerry Hoolihan to take the prisoners to the West Madison Street Station. He got together a force of twenty men, and they took down the captured rioters. The procession created marked attention as it marched through the devious by-ways in the district, in order to prevent any attempt at a rescue. The prisoners were finally lodged in safe quarters and this morning will have a hearing before Justice Scully.

Last evening everything was quiet, and no trouble was apprehended. The firemen protect the lumber-yards in conjunction with the police and Fire-Patrol, and last night they also guarded the brick-yards. The strikers say they are determined to stop work at the Bridewell to-day, but they might as well understand beforehand that they will get an exceedingly warm reception from Spencer rifles in the hands of good shots, as all preparations have been made to receive them, in case they should make a visit to the prisoners' brick-yards.

CHAMPAIGN.

Temperance Celebration—Knight Templars, Farm-Crops and Fruit Prospects.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 10.—The people of this city met on Saturday night last, to take the preliminary steps toward getting up a proper celebration on the approaching Fourth of July. Committees have been appointed, and the whole country invited to attend.

The Knights Templar go into camp on Tuesday next in a grove about a mile east of this city, for a three days' drill. About a dozen Encampments will be on hand, and a general good time is anticipated by the fraternity.

The State Medical Society will convene in annual session, at the Chapel of the University in this city, on Tuesday next. About 300 M. D.'s are expected.

Owing to late rains, farm operations are about suspended, the ground being too soft to admit working. Even sod-ground is too wet and soft to plow. But little corn has yet been planted. I am told that the Colorado potato-beetle has appeared in greater numbers than ever before, but this may be only local. The warm days early in the season doubtless started the beetles out, while the cold weather following retarded the planted tubers from sprouting. This has caused the beetles to concentrate on the plants which first appeared, and thereby awakened apprehension in the mind of the farmer.

The first crop promises well, although it is too soon to predict with certainty. It is so late that danger from frost is no longer to be apprehended. Another week will settle the matter, as by that time the petals will have fallen, leaving the young fruit (or so much as at that time remains) exposed to view.

Beef cattle are plenty and cheap, hogs scarce and dear, and no sheep in the market.

MR. CONFIDENCE IN ST. LOUIS.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Mr. Confidence and his wife had been traveling in Texas. The courtesy and kindness of the simple Texan people to strangers had put him off his guard, and he forgot that, in higher civilizations, people's eye-teeth must be cut.

Mr. Confidence belongs in the East, and was hurrying home to set out some pear-trees. Mrs. Confidence was also wild to see her babies. But they had been foolish enough to bid the older children write to them at St. Louis. A fortnight's letters were at the Post-Office there. "My dear," says Mr. Confidence, "St. Louis was the last Knight of Chivalry; and we shall here see the finest interpretation of chivalrous civilization."

He sent his wife to the Lindell, and hurried to the Post-Office. Black as night, at a quarter of 7 in the afternoon.

He found an intelligent head clerk. "Oh! the office was closed long ago,—ever since 6."

"When will it open?" asked the meek little man. "Some time to-morrow morning. Don't know; 7, mebbe; half-past 7, mebbe! Open some time!" And the intelligent clerk resumed his other duties,—of walking up and down.

Now, as all trains leave at 7:25 a. m. at latest, of course the Confidences have to stay in St. Louis twenty-four hours, to take their chances of the "mebbe."

So they stay. Pleasant day next morning, and Mr. Confidence goes shopping. Buys 15 cents' worth of paper. Receives for change little, greasy shinplasters. These prove to be street-car tickets.

Mr. Confidence remembers an old college friend; looks him up in the directory, and finds his number on Lafayette avenue. Intelligent clerk at Lindell House tells him where the street-car is. When Mr. Confidence arrives at that place, intelligent policeman, of the Irish persuasion, tells him he is quite wrong,—should take a yellow car at Pine street. It proves afterwards that the intelligent policeman meant Olive. No matter, Mr. Confidence has the day.

It proves that the stationery man's street tickets have nothing to do with these Pine-street cars. Mr. Confidence offers 10 cents. Civil conductor refuses; says he must have 25 cents, and will then give Mr. Confidence four tickets for use another time. Mr. Confidence would have paid 50 if he had been bidden. But he has been "stuck" with two tickets already, and, therefore, leaves the car, which has not yet started, with his blessing on the conductor and company, goes into a shop, and changes his bill. Takes the next car. Intelligent conductor tells him he is quite wrong, must get out and walk a block, and take the next car.

Mr. Confidence walks two or three blocks. But he has already seen so much of St. Louis that he thinks he had rather not see any more; so he retires to his den, and writes his memoirs to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Another time, Mr. Confidence will leave St. Louis out in the cold. C.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR THE RIOTS?—THE RIOTERS THEMSELVES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 11.—A riot among lumber-laborers to secure living wages is most extraordinary. What is the theory of political economy on the subject? This riot originated in two facts. First, the high cost of living to laborers; second, the necessity of the lumberman to reduce his wages. These two facts may easily be results of the same cause. The laborer makes his living out of the lumberman, and the lumberman makes his living and that of his laborers and pays all his expenses out of his consumers. It then is clear that whatever causes affect the consumption of lumber make prosperous or otherwise the lumberman and his laborers.

Now there are many causes which prevent consumers from paying as high prices and buying as much lumber as formerly; which state of things tends to diminish the profits of the lumberman and the wages of the laborer. But a riot of this character has occurred alone in Chicago. It seems, therefore, some local cause to explain the riot must appear. Causes common to other cities do not explain it, for they do not produce the same result. What cause then, special to Chicago, exists to explain the diminished consumption of lumber, and the high price of living to these laborers.

In answer, we at once perceive the financial condition of the City of Chicago. Its limit of debt exhausted, and interest payable in cash, its debt certificates with interest payable in cash, and the necessity of such a tax levy as will enable us to pay cash as we go. Much of this money is immediately sent out of Chicago to pay interest. These high taxes are a local cause compelling us to consume as little as possible, to charge tenants high rent, and to pay laborers little wages. The lumberman is only a middleman, and was compelled to reduce wages because consumers economized, and they economized because our bummer officials have made taxes so high.

Now, here is what the laborers, for lack of education, cannot be made to understand. But they have occasioned their own riot. They go to the polls and vote for bummer officials, not knowing that the consequent reckless and extravagant city administration will decrease their chances of employment and increase their expense of living.

LEX LEGIS.

ALD. NIESEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 11.—An editorial item appeared in your issue of to-day which seems to me to do gross injustice to Ald. Niesen. It states in substance that he has proved himself a traitor to the people of the Fifteenth Ward. The term, traitor, at this time and in this connection, necessarily implies that Ald. Niesen pledged himself, either directly or indirectly, in the last campaign to vote against Mr. Colvin's claims. The call in response to which he became a candidate certainly in no way alluded to the Mayoralty question. In fact it was accepted by him long before the nomination of Mr. Hoyne was mooted. The question of Mayor was not to my knowledge even referred to during the campaign in that ward. Mr. Niesen was nominated and elected upon the issue of honesty and retrenchment. He was an old resident of the ward, and had established his character as that of an incorruptible and fair-minded man. The legal question as to whom the Council ought to recognize as Mayor is one upon which many honest men differ. A vote on this question in favor of Mr. Colvin does not of itself prove a man to be a traitor or anything else that is vile. It is the bane of our politics that violent terms, imputing low motives, are used without sufficient reflection.

CHARLES T. ADAMS.

OBSERVATIONS.

We don't know of any better rule to go by than to judge a public man by his record, and the crowd he trains with. Thus far Ald. Niesen has supported the Colvin usurpation in all its phases, and has voted with the bummers under the leadership of the crooked blatherskite Hildreth on every test question.

It is difficult to see how he is going to help carry out any reform in the City Government with Colvin at the head of affairs, whom he has thus far endeavored to keep in office. If Ald. Niesen wants to have any retrenchment or reform inaugurated, the first step to take is to induct a new Mayor into office. The people have elected one, and Niesen has done all in his power to keep him out of his seat, and to continue the Colvinian usurpation. If this is not treason to the Reform party of his word, what is it?

HARD TIMES AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 10.—I noticed in your issue of yesterday a communication from Mr. James F. Kent concerning the cause for the prevailing hard times. He concludes that this cause is found wholly in the result of our tariff system, maintaining that in consequence of the tariff importations are prevented, which importations, if it were not for the tariff, would be made and paid for in the products of our own country. I am myself a "Free-Trader," and opposed to "High Protective Tariffs," and admit that in this argument may be found one of the many causes that contribute to protract the present hard times. But neither proposition—that the whole cause is to be found in this, or that good times would return with the abolition of the tariff—is sound.

I invite Mr. Kent to cast his eye over the nations of the earth, and inform us which one of them, great or small, is now having prosperous times. The lethargy we feel is not peculiar to the United States. All reports concur in affirming that the most depressed condition of affairs prevails in Germany and England. France is little better off. We were informed a few weeks ago of the hard times among the peasantry of France, perhaps the wealthiest peasantry of any nation on the globe. Hard times prevail in Russia. Egypt is bankrupt, the obligations given for the interest on her Government debt going to protest. Industries, manufactures, and trades of all kinds are more or less paralyzed in all these countries.

It will not do to say that the taxation on trade—the tariff—unjustly and unwisely enacted though it may be—is the cause of all this widespread depression. If such condition of affairs existed only in this country Mr. K.'s thery might be accepted by many beside himself, but in a broader view of the matter we must turn to other causes for our hard times, for they will not be found in the tariff system, nor yet in the fact that a few hundred half-idle men about our cities do not go into the country and still further cheapen the price of products by overproduction.

FREE TRADE.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The writer, after more than forty years tussling with the problem of life, is now contemplating a new departure in regard to what may be termed the unknown. It is obvious that the greatest charity should be accorded to men in their religious views, because the domain of religion is essentially that of the unknown. Not so, however, in regard to the moral law, which holds to strict and impartial accountability the votaries of all religions, for all men are cognizant of the moral law as a fact.

These premises being granted, it follows that every form of religion excluding or trampling upon the principles of the moral law is degrading to man, and against the public welfare. What, then, shall be said of a church and ministry that virtually refuses to discipline a man who has trampled upon every precept of the moral law, and openly defies his own church and the Church at large? This is the most notable example before the public, but the fact is patent that not only spiritual wickedness but gross immoralities are condoned and hidden by those who assume to be spiritual advisers and guides.

Therefore, the writer sees no way of escape except in a new departure, which is, so to speak, the deification of the moral law. This brings us to the question, Does man owe a higher allegiance? Is he responsible for what he cannot receive as the truth concerning the *unknown*, though it be buttressed by the creeds of ages?

GRANITE.

DEARBORN AVENUE—WHO MADE THE CHANGE?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Some fool of an Alderman, at the suggestion of some snob of a citizen, has caused the good old-fashioned name of "North Dearborn street" to be changed to the high-toned and aristocratic cognomen of Dearborn avenue. Why this has been done nobody seems to know, and there is only one supposition about it, and that is that some high-toned person who does not now live on the street, but intends to erect his palatial mansion thereon, cannot content himself with the repute of living on a street, but must have it said that he resides on an avenue.

Let the Council repeal the ordinance and give us back the name under which we are not ashamed to live.

NORTH DEARBORN STREET.

ICELAND IN WINTER.

The Pleasant Experiences of a Chicago Gentleman.

A Criticism of Capt. Robert F. Burton's Book on "Ultima Thule."

The following letter is from a Chicago gentleman who has spent the past winter in Iceland, and seems to have enjoyed it. The country, it appears, is not so desolate and uncomfortable in winter as is commonly supposed:

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 14, 1876.—After a most agreeable sojourn in the north of Iceland, I have now again returned to the "Capital," as this little city is termed. My stay here has been

VASTLY MORE PLEASANT

than I had supposed it would. In the first place, the weather has favored me. The name of this island, as I presume you are aware, is not derived from the ice and snow in the country, but from the number of Greenland icebergs which the first settlers saw at the west coast. Hence not everything is glacial here; but, on the contrary, the temperature is a remarkably high one. I have but once seen the thermometer drop to 15 degrees Fahrenheit above zero; otherwise it has varied between 28 degrees and 50 degrees. All the cattle, horses, and sheep have—as is usually the case here—gone out all winter. Secondly, I have enjoyed immensely the horseback-riding. I had the good luck to get some very fine specimens of the beautiful little breed of horses peculiar to the country, from which I derived a great deal of pleasure. And lastly,—what I ought perhaps to have mentioned first,—I have had the good fortune to meet a number of the kindest, most pleasant, sociable, and urbane people, who have shown me a great deal of hospitality.

THE ONLY DISAGREEABLE PART

of my journey was the trip from Akureiri, in the far north, to Reykjavik. I left Akureiri on the 13th of January, and it took twenty-four days to reach Reykjavik, while a terrible hurricane was blowing all the time, and the rain pouring down in torrents without interruption. We actually had to walk the greatest part of the way, for the double reason that it was impossible to sit on the horses on account of the storm, and because the roads were in such a terrible condition that our brave little horses got stuck in the mud a great many times, even without riders. The worst of all, however, was, that we frequently, after stopping over the night with some peasant, had to put on our thoroughly-drenched clothing as wet as when we took it off in the evening. My guide, who has made the trip more than a hundred times, assured me that he had never seen so continuous bad weather, or such bottomless roads. However, we did get through, and, strange to say, I did not even catch a cold by this exposure.

MAIL-FACILITIES.

I am now commencing to long very much for the arrival of the first mail-steamer from England, and am getting more nervous the nearer the time approaches; for it is a queer thing for a man who for years has lived in Chicago, and had his mail delivered regularly four times a day, to be almost six months without receiving a letter. Who can tell what may have happened in the civilized world during these six months, or what may have befallen friends and relatives in this long period? Still, having no alternative, I presume the best one can do is to hope for the best, and—wait!

I brought with me from England the work published last year by the renowned African explorer,

CAPT. ROBERT F. BURTON,

entitled "Ultima Thule; or, A Summer in Iceland," in which he has wronged Iceland and the Icelanders most shamefully. Mr. Burton pretends that he has published the work only to help the development of the island; while I, after a careful perusal of the two volumes royal octavo, very strongly suspect that they simply appeared for the sake of pounds and shillings, like so many other books. The ways and means by which Mr. Burton believes that Iceland might be better developed, are very curious. That the fisheries might be used much more advantageously, there is no doubt about; but how the working of the sulphur mines, which are the private property of some Englishmen, could possibly enrich the island, I am at a loss to see. Likewise I do not understand how a large emigration from an island only counting 70,000 inhabitants on an area of 45,500 square miles, could "develop the country." Mr. Burton ridicules the house of the Bishop, not alone in his book above mentioned, but also in numerous newspaper-articles, because some of the guests at that house used at dinner the knife instead of the fork, while others took a pinch of snuff. It is an inexcusable breach of courtesy to ridicule in this manner a family in which he was received and entertained hospitably. I have been several times to the Bishop's house myself, and seen absolutely nothing but the most dignified behavior on the part of all guests, as well as the venerable host.

Capt. Burton traveled here with two loaded revolvers in his belt, and, as a consequence,

WAS HIMSELF MUCH RIDICULED.

If there is a peaceful population to be found anywhere, it is the Icelanders,—even simple thefts being almost unknown; and, to cover this ridicule, he invents a story of "superstitions about some people said to inhabit the interior." "The interior" he speaks of does not exist. There is no foot of ground, except Vatna-jokull, that is not yearly gone over many times, and the population is much too enlightened to believe in such fancies, though it is true that the Sagas mention that the first settlers believed in such a story—about 1,000 years ago! But it would carry me too far should I criticise, or even mention, all that is incorrect, or even untrue, in Mr. Burton's book; and I will therefore close with the wish that we may before long meet again in the Phœnix City. K.

Mary Clemmer Ames, the well-known Washington correspondent, has returned to that city after an absence of twelve months. She is completely cured of the affection of the eyes which has troubled her of late. She will reside permanently in Washington.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

A LARGE, HANDSOME BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS old, used to carriage and delivery wagon, at a bargain. Stable rear of 480 Fulton-st. Apply Friday or Saturday. EMANUEL.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, CARriages, harness, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, commencing at 10 a. m. WREN & CO., 192 and 194 Washington-st.

FAST HORSES FOR SALE, CONSISTING OF ONE bay gelding 7 years old, blood bay, black points, heavy mane and tail, kind and gentle; can pull a buggy in 2:30; half brother to Little Longfellow, the most promising horse in Illinois. Also, a fast pacing mare, chestnut color, right-hand leg white and stripe in face, 6 years old, a perfect beauty; can beat any horse in Chicago, pacer or trotter, barring the pacer Jeff Davis, that is used and driven by Doc Olin, and he is for sale also, and Jeff is the boss of the world on the roads. Also, a big coacher, 16 hands high, sorrel, heavy mane and tail; along with several other steppers. Apply to PHILIP CONLIN, LaSalle, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FINE PARK PHAETON, BREWSTER make; also, a nice Victoria phaeton, and several new and second-hand buggies, open and top. 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE, successor to Hayde & O'Brien.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN HEAVY DRAFT HORSES from the pineries; also twenty country horses, at S. F. WRIGHT'S Livery and Sale Stable, at 250 Kinzie.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TURNOUT, CONsisting of a first-class side-bar top-buggy, rubber-trimmed harness, and horse, can travel much better than 3 minutes, warranted sound and fearless of nothing, 6 years of age. Sold for no fault, only the owner has no use for it. Apply at 518 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING Horse. Bay—8 years old—perfectly reliable, and very fast and stylish. No trade wanted. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn st., between 11 and 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE PAIR WORK HORSES, harness and wagon, one heavy draft horse; one two-horse coal-box wagon, and two coal carts. 177 East Madison st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE 6 YEARS OLD, A good roadster and stylish. Inquire of CHAPIN & GORE, 73 and 75 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ROAD WAGON, WITH BED, VERY cheap. 191 South Clark-st., Room 14.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF EXPRESS and business wagons; seasoned hickory. Will take plastering. MARTIN'S carriage shop, 47 Wells-st.

MATCHED BLACK HORSES AT AUCTION. Saturday, May 13, at 12 o'clock, we will sell in rear of our auction house a pair of large and stylish black carriage horses, long tails. They will drive single; well broke, and are not afraid of anything. At same time a black horse with buggy and harness. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY JAMES H. HILL, REAL Estate and Renting Agent, houses of 10 to 12 rooms on South Side, ranging in price from $20 to $60 per month, for customers. Houses left with me to rent will receive prompt attention and liberal advertising. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS SUITABLE for gentleman and wife for housekeeping, between Fulton and Jackson, and Green and Throop. K 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE IN DEsirable location. Will not pay over $50 per month; state location, number of rooms, etc. Address MORRIS, care F. L. Fake & Co., 88 Washington-st.

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING IN MASONRY DONE. I have men and material ready. I keep the best of bricklayers. No. 13 Fourth-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN THE CITY AND ALL parts of the country for the best selling article in the market. Call or address Wood's Hotel, Room 27, Fifth-av. H. KEILEY.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, TO TAKE orders for staple goods at wholesale and retail. $10 to $15 required. Call or address THE RICHARDS PACKING CO., 6 North Clark-st., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000, in first-class business; no risk; will pay $10,000 first year, and increase yearly. Address M 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 cash in a manufacturing business. Profits 100 per cent. Machinery and engine in good running order, best references, large trade established; need more capital. Address A R, 192 West Madison-st., front room, third floor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50X150 ON OAK-AV., NEAR STAUNton, one of the best lots in that vicinity.
31x125 on Calumet-av., just south of Thirty-third-st., east front.
50x125 on West Adams-st., east of California-av.
Either of above can be had on very easy terms. No payment down to parties who will build.
MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ASHLAND-AV., CORNER of Douglas-place, very cheap. No payment required of parties who will build at once. Here is a fine chance for a good builder to make some money. Go and examine the property. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—266 FEET FRONT ON WEST ADAMS-st., between Winchester and Robey. We would call attention of builders to this property, as it is one of the most desirable locations in town for a block of buildings. Terms easy. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—99X200, ON VINcennes-av., northeast corner of Prospect-place. This choice piece of property can be had on very favorable terms. Go and examine and make an offer. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE RESIDENCE ON LAKE shore near Twentieth-st.; furnished or otherwise; great bargain. R. LANCASTER, 149 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND vacant business and residence property, city and suburban and country. Have some rare bargains for cash. R. L. CANFIELD, 80 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—BUSINESS block—stores and offices on a prominent corner. Will be sold for one-half the amount offered three years ago.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, WITH LOT on Twenty-third-st., near Wentworth-av. Price $1,400. Cottage and lot on Barber-st., with barn, $1,000. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., Major Building.

FOR SALE—150 FEET, CORNER OF KENWOOD court and Forty-eighth-st.; 74x174, corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—50, 100, OR 200 FEET ON MICHIGAN-av., corner of Fifty-third-st., east front. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASE AND 7-ROOM COTtage and barn. Also a new phaeton and harness on monthly payments, or will exchange for merchandise. Address 333 Forrest-av.

FOR SALE—I WANT AN OFFER FOR FRAME house and lot on Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.; must be sold at once. 13 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—THREE BEAUTIFUL lots 72 feet front, with nice cottage and trees, all for $3,200. Harrison-st.; easy terms. W. E. WEBB, 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND 48-foot lot on Indiana-av. and lot on Hoyne-st.; $18,000; fine property; want lots or farm. W. KING, 157 Clark-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE BEST STORES ON Madison-st., near Franklin, 40x183 each; will pay 10 per cent net on price asked. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, No. 110 West Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MARKET GARDENERS—COTTAGE, 5 acres, $625, $100 down, balance $8 monthly; office days Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 37, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES and lots at Hinsdale. Size of places, price, and terms to suit. 10 cents fare. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, ON EASY monthly payments to suit, 2-story houses and 50-foot lots at $800, $1,000, and $1,250; near schools and depot; sidewalks, etc., all complete, ready to move into; 10-cent train morning and evening. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—FORTY acres adjoining Morgan Park; $600 per acre. A rare chance for a subdivision. FRED L. LAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—EQUITY IN 10-ROOM house at Kenwood: gas and water; or same for rent. Address Box 217, Hyde Park P. O.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—MY RESIDENCE AND large lot, 100x170, Wabash-av., near depot; best bargain at Englewood. H. A. HULBURD, 208 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, FOUR MILES from court-house, accessible by steam cars; commutation fare, 6¼ cents. Price of lots $475 to $800. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A GROVE LOT, 25x170, in Glencoe or in Evanston, 25x140; terms, $15 down, and $5 monthly. MORTON CULVER, 163 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT HOUSES AT RAVENSwood and Summerdale on easy terms; lake water; frequent trains; low fares. A. SENNETT, Agent, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITH ALL necessary conveniences, choice fruit, etc. Will sell or trade for land or stock of goods. Address RICHARD CARROLL, Sheldon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE CASH CUSTOMERS FOR A store on State-st., between Twelfth and Fourteenth, paying good interest on investment. Also, for brick house and barn on Jackson, Adams, or Monroe-sts., east of Ashland-av., from $5,000 to $7,000. Corner preferred. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington st.

WANTED—TWO IMPROVED BUSINESS OR OFfice buildings in central location, South Side, from $100,000 to $150,000 each. Will give good exchange. BOGUE & HYDE, 186 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM FOR twenty-five choice lots fronting the Central Park and boulevard. T. B. VAN WYCK, 207 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, JEWELRY, diamonds, revolvers, opera-glasses, books, furs, instruments, etc., etc., at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office, 99 East Madison-st. Cash paid for old gold and silver, gold dust, silver bars, precious stones, and valuables of every description. Unredeemed pledges for sale.

A. AMOUNTS $500 OR MORE TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate in Chicago; $1,000 or more on Illinois farms. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

FOR SALE—FIRST-RATE SECURED NOTE OF $1,100, due in October, 1876, 10 per cent interest. Wanted—$2,000 2, 3, or 5 years on land in Will County, Ill, valued at over $10,000. Principals only apply. A. P. DOWNS & CO., No. 162 Washington-st., Room 18.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and vicinity; improved preferred. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

MORSE, KIMBALL & CO., BANKERS, 18 NEW-ST., NEW YORK, Members New York Stock and Gold Exchange. Transact general banking and brokerage business.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT ON Chicago property.
J. H. REED, New York,
JOHN H. AVERY, Chicago,
159 LaSalle-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE or good collaterals. WILSON & DAVIS, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—PERSONS HAVING A SURPLUS OF merchandise or other goods, and need money for short time, can make advantageous arrangements for funds with THOMAS A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000, FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS, ON IMproved property. Also larger sums negotiated. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, warehouse receipts, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE on both city and farming property; will make building loans. W. E. WEBB, 109 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$700 FOR ONE YEAR; will pay 10 per cent interest, but no commission; can give best of inside improved property security. Address I 13, Tribune office.

8 PER CENT FUNDS TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate; money here; low commission. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

8 PER CENT AND 9 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN in sums of $4,000 and upwards on Chicago real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 11, 155 La Salle-st.

$100—$300, $500 TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON leased lots or any other security; short time. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

$800 WANTED—FOR TWO YEARS ON HOUSE and lot, worth $2,000, 10 per cent, no commissions. Address A 44, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO $3,000 TO INVEST IN A GOOD live business, or would loan above out and work on a salary, by a live young business man; shysters need not answer. P 79, Tribune office.

$2,000—$1,000, $600, AND OTHER SUMS TO suit, to loan at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$10,000 SUMS TO LOAN ON PRODUCTIVE city real estate at 8 per cent interest and 1½ per cent commission. WILLIAM LINDSLEY, Room 14 Methodist Church Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INTEREST IN A PRACTICAL CAR STARTER for sale, which is fully secured by letters patent. Liberal arrangements will be made with parties having means and influence. A working model exhibited. Call or address, stating where an interview can be had, J. CLAUSE, 31 South Canal-st., Chicago.

A STEADY MAN WITH SMALL CASH CAPITAL can secure half interest in nice, profitable business. 166 East Randolph-st., Room 20.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN A THRIVING town of 1,200 inhabitants, about 90 miles from Chicago, on the line of a leading railroad; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE MOST prosperous and growing cities of 10,000 population in Illinois; the stock is complete; store has modern conveniences, and has been established fifteen years; does the leading business in the city; long lease at low rent; price, $10,000 cash. Address DRUGGIST, care Lord, Smith & Co., Chicago.

HOTEL SAMPLE-ROOM FOR SALE—ADDRESS E 84, Tribune office.

$225 WILL BUY, IF TAKEN AT ONCE, coffee and lunch business, paying from $5 to $8 per day, including two cars on wheels and everything necessary to run them. Call at southeast corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
Elegant Singers, retail price $75.00, price $45.00.
Elegant Wheeler & Wilson, retail price $85.00, price $40.00.
Howe, or Grover & Baker shuttle, retail price $75.00, price $35.00.
Singer No. 2 or Howe manufacturing, $90.00, price $35.00.
Good second-hand machines, $20.00 each.
Tuck-markers and all attachments, and three years guaranteed with each. THOMAS. H. MARTIN, 260 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES FOR INCOMPATIBILITY OF TEMper, &c.; perfectly legal; no scandal or publicity; residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Box 248 Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc.; residence nor personal presence not required; affidavits sufficient proof; fee after decree. Address G. R. SIMS, 85 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State of the Union for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Twelve years' experience. Address Post-Office Box 1037, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon-front brick building No. 663 Sedgwick-st., corner of Centre, one block west from Lincoln Park; all modern improvements, including furnace. For terms apply to C. C. HOLTON, Nos. 225 and 227 State-st., or 708 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WITH 18 rooms and two bath-rooms, three-story and basement, Vermont marble front, 309 West Adams-st., corner of Laflin-st. Inquire of CHAS. W. PARKER, 127 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front house, 31 Twenty-fifth-st. House in perfect repair; has all modern improvements, furnace, etc.; rent $60 per month. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT VERY CHEAP THE elegant residence 978 Wabash-av.; also the 3-story and basement brick 845 Michigan-av. H. S. EVERHART, Room 1, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 903 WABASH-AV.; TEN rooms; gas fixtures and hot and cold water. Apply to R. J. WALSHE, McVicker's Theatre Building.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, NO. 1446 Prairie-av.; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; $30 per month. Also basement of same house will be rented separate. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TERMS LOW—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, with all modern conveniences, near Lincoln Park and Clark-st. cars. Apply on premises, No. 404 Belden-av., or at Room 27 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st. LAWRENCE PROUDFOOT.

TO RENT—722 WEST CONGRESS-ST., CORNER Winchester-av., two-story frame cottage and basement of 9 rooms and bath-room. C. W. PARKER, 127 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND LINCOLN-av. cars, elegant marble front, 10 rooms, all conveniences, first-class neighborhood; two nice brick houses, $35 and $40. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NO. 355 NORTH DEARBORN-ST. F. C. TAYLOR, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE NICE RESIDENCE 201 CALUMET-av., with a large three-story barn, containing 3 box stalls and 12 single stalls; and 70 feet of ground. Inquire of WM. M. DEE, Franklin and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE 213 NORTH STATE-ST., CONtaining ten rooms, with all of the modern improvements; has recently been refitted and is in complete order; to rent cheap. ELLIOTT ANTHONY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE 6-ROOM COTTAGES IN THE grove at north city limits for $15, which are really worth $25. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO family of adults; location first-class; best reference required. Apply at 258 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—419 WARREN-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement octagon stone-front and brick barn; $50. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—314 FULTON-ST.—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 rooms, in good order; rent $25 per month. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 210 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, $25 per month. Inquire at No. 418 Cottage Grove-av., corner of Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY AND basement house, with Mansard roof, and barn, all in fine condition; cheap to good tenant. Apply on premises, 246 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 28 THIRTY-eighth-st. Inquire at 11, 109 Dearborn-st., or 33, 76 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—AT UNION PARK, THE VERY DESIRable two-story and basement brick, 27 St. John's-place; 10 rooms, modern conveniences, furnace.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLY-LOCATED TWO-STORY and basement brick house and two-story barn; close to Lincoln Park and cars; $35 to good tenant. J. G. HUSZAGH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A HOME EXAMINE 75 Warren-av., before renting. E. H. CUMMINGS, 592 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 239 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., 6 or 7 rooms, near Congress-st.; $25 per month to a small family. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING 62 NORTH SANGAMON-st., 8 rooms, in good order, $20. Inquire in drug-store, corner Sangamon and Fulton-sts.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN NORTH OR WEST EVANSTON, houses of from 5 to 8 rooms, at one-third the ordinary price; good houses of 7 rooms, near church, school, and depot, at $8 per month; also good cottages of 5 rooms for $5 per month, to parties who will pay yearly in advance. These houses formerly rented for $16 and $25 per month. Houses in good order, and good garden with each one. C. E. BROWNE, 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLUSE HOE AT RAVENSwood. $25; 2 houses at Summerdale, $20 each. A. BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner of Monroe and Market-sts.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, DESIRABLE HOUSE with extensive grounds, etc.; $25 per month, half value. S. G. SEATON, American Express office.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND, several good houses at low rents; $10 to $25. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSES AT ROGERS' PARK, 25 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot, for $15; or will sell on monthly payments. Rogers' Park Land Company, 88 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 6 ROOMS IN FIRST-class order, at Austin; $10 per month. Address 192 Lake-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS, $3.50 to $7 a week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 127 Fourth-av. two blocks south Post-Office.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, A NICE SIX-room flat, 2-story, pnatry, closets, etc., at $20. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF 4 ROOMS. Also 3 rooms in Ely's Block, corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire at office of ELY & CO.

TO RENT—264 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished; convenient to business; fine view of lake. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 45 SOUTH Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph, third floor.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping in Mendel Block, northeast corner Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW ROOMS, 832 CONGRESS ST. Take Van Bruen-st cars to Hoyne; also five rooms, summer kitchen, and barn, 718 Fulton-st. GEO. J. TITUS, Inter-Ocean office.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., SEVERAL FURNISHed rooms in a private house, near Thirteenth-st. to gentlemen. Address D 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, single or en-suite, near Lincoln Park. Private family; modern conveniences. References. Address G 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HALF OF NEW SWELL-FRONT house, 841 West Adams-st., with or without board.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT AT NO. 4 East Washington-st. Very cheap to a good party. Is also good for storage. Inquire of ELY & CO., corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORES 202 AND 204 JACKSON-ST., near Fifth-av., with or without power. $50 per month. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—STORE 108 MADISON-ST. LOCATION first-class. Apply to J. H. ANDREWS, 194 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—STORES 36 AND 38 RIVER-ST., 48X100, 6 floors, with elevator and dock. Apply to REA & COATS, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONLY SIX DOLLARS PER MONTH FOR use of desk and office room in corner building 210 La Salle-st., cor. Adams. E. E. RYAN & CO.

TO RENT—ONE HALF MY STORE, NO. 132 Dearborn-st, for furnished goods or hats and caps. The best location in the city. L. B. STOWELL, merchant tailor.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, 17x47 FEET, 58 AND 60 North Sangamon-st., near Fulton, $20 each. Inquire in drug-store, corner Sangamon and Fulton-sts.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHEAP, AT 126 SOUTH CLARK-ST., 3 large offices, 19x26. P. D. HAMILTON, Room 1, 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FINE FOLDING DESK AND DESK room for $6 per month, with light and fuel. Apply to E. E. RYAN, 210 LaSalle-st., corner Adams.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FIVE LOTS ON THE CORNER OF Beach and Mather-sts., with side-track, suitable for lumber, coal, or wood-yard. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—DOCK—150 FEET FRONT ON SOUTH Branch, near Polk-st bridge. Apply to C. H. & G. C. Walker, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—THE LARGE LIGHT BASEMENT CORner of Wabash-av. and Adams-st. 40x70 feet. A splendid location for lager beer saloon; immediately opposite the central entrance of Exposition Building. Apply to GEO. G. NEWBERRY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, OVER THE Hong Kong tea store, at 1 and 3 North Clark-st.; also a well-lighted room, 42x45, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire at Room 1, in the building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the cheapest and best manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and State Divisions. For illustrated catalogue and map address A. N. KELLOGG, 78 Jackson-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND CARPETS bought at the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Notice by mail attended to.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State.

COCKROACHES, BED-BUGS, AND MOTHS, EXterminated by contract (warranted). Article sold. Information free. ARTHUR OAKLEY, 169 East Washington-st., Room 5.

NOTICE—LAUNDRY—ALL PARTIES WISHING to have good work done will please send in their orders, or call at the new Stockholm Laundry, 251 North Clark-st. New shirts and ladies' clothing done in first-class style.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN BURKE AND THOMAS KERWIN to-day in the Criminal Court on the charge of having robbed a man named John B. Smith, the evidence established their entire innocence, and overwhelmingly and conclusively that before half of the witnesses for the defendants were introduced, the Judge, State's Attorney, and jury unanimously decided that there was no case at all against them, and they were most honorably discharged, and there was no one in the room but that felt that they had been most unjustly charged. They may well be proud of the character they established.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—8-ROOM HOUSE TO move off, on West Side. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

WANTED—FOR CASH, ONE BAR ABOUT 18 feet long, and one four barrel ice-box. Address JOHN McGRATH, Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—A BUILDER TO BUILD 4 HOUSES IN the finest part of South Side, and take one of the houses in part payment. Extra inducements will be given to responsible parties. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—SOME GOOD, second-hand scrapers. 141 South Water-st., Room 1.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAZINES, MUSIC; $5 paid for Webster's Dictionary. CHAPIN'S Original Old Book Store, 91 Madison-st., opp. Tribune Building.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOT AND shoe clerk, one who has worked in the city lately, with good reference; none other need apply. New York Shoe Store, Madison, corner Desplaines-st.

WANTED—CASHIER IN FIRST-CLASS RESTAUrant; gent or lady that has $200 to $300 can have good salary or an interest in a paying establishment. Address E 59, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A LIMITED NUMBER OF GOOD VARnishers or oil-finishers can find employment on cabinet work, either by the day or piece, by immediate application to the Indiana Manufacturing Company, Peru, Ind.

WANTED—A BARBER; AN AMERICAN PREferred. Inquire at 1045 West Lake-st.

WANTED—CYLENDER PRESS FEEDER. APPLY at 244 Illinois-st.

WANTED—TWO BELL BOYS; MUST HAVE GOOD references. Call at Burke's Hotel, 140 and 142 Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS WORKED at the printing business one or two years. Apply this morning at Herald office, Blue Island, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A SPLIT-SAW, A good hand only need apply. Planing-mill, Ohio and Kingsbury-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD WAGON-MAKER. CALL AT 1409 South State-st.

WANTED—25 CARPENTERS, BETWEEN Wabash and Michigan-avs., on Thirty-first-st. A. C. McCLOUD.

WANTED—BLACKSMITHS—TWO GOOD CARriage ironers can find permanent employment at our shop. WINCHESTER & PARTRIDGE Manufacturing Company, Whitewater, Wis.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS AT 1090 WEST Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 TIE-MAKERS, 20 SAW-MILL hands; also, farm, section, and gravel-train men. 260 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ANY HUMAN BEING WITH BRAINS can make $500 a month selling our letter-copying book. Any one that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water used. Send for circular. Excelsior Company, 16 Tribune Building.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, MALE AND FEMALE, to sell needles, chromos, stereoscopic views, photographs, transparencies, novelties, etc., etc. The largest stock and lowest prices in the country. Call and see or send for catalogue. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st. Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CENTENNIAL NOVELty tool, chromos, needles, and jewelry. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—25 ENERGETIC MEN WITH $10 CAPital to clear $5 a day for 60 days; no humbug. Apply at once at 384 and 386 Carroll-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APPEARance. Apply at 111 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A BOY WITH A DECIDED TASTE for art, to learn engraving on wood. Apply at 167 South Clark-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN THOROUGHly posted in shelf hardware, as salesman in a hardware store at East Saginaw, Mich.; best of reference as to honesty and capacity required. Call for five days at KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.'S coal office, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 trial packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. If unemployed, write to RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A BOY TO FIRE A SMALL ENGINE; one who has some experience, at 248 Illinois-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FIRST-CLASS MILlinery saleswoman; must have city experience and influence; others need not apply. CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Madison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in photograph-gallery; good wages. Art-Gallery 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A photograph-gallery; good chance for a suitable person. Apply at the new art-gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT YOUNG man to open and manage a branch of our business in Cincinnati and St. Louis; $150 cash only needed, but this amount is indispensable, so don't apply without it. Room 83 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO WORK IN A boarding-house. Apply at 76 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A PACKER FOR PICTURE-FRAMES and looking-glasses. Those only who have had experience need apply. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES, HOTELS and boarding-houses can be suited at once with reliable cooks and housework girls at MRS. BAKER'S offices. The help that calls at my offices, it is true, want good wages, but they are competent and deserve first-class places. I do a great business, and every good servant knows it, and comes to me for a place. Help furnished to all parts of the city and country. Please call or address 60 State-st., in basement, or 416 Wabash-av. Conducted solely by me. MRS. BAKER.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 441 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY'S MAID; MUST be first-class seamstress. Middle-aged person preferred. Call at 62 East Eighteenth-st., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work, at 290 Warren-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Call for two days at 929 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL AT 859 WABASH-av. Call between the hours of 9 and 2.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 8 South Irving-place, first street west of Leavitt-st., between Monroe and Adams.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron, with reference. 616 West Washington-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AT 654 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER, ONE ACcustomed to fine city retail trade. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock, at MANDEL BROS., 121 and 123 State-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILORESS TO work on pantaloons, at Room 27, Hyman's Building, corner Water and Clark-sts.

WANTED—AT 282 MICHIGAN-AV., A SEAMstress who understands a Wheeler & Wilson and can assist at dressmaking.

Nurses.

WANTED—AT 862 INDIANA-AV., A GOOD, COMpetent nurse-girl for child a year old.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS CASHIER AND bookkeeper in a grocery store; the best of reference required. Apply at 640 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CASHIER and bookkeeper; must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures. Apply at 640 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!! NEW spring style carpets are now arriving. We will sell carpets cheaper than any other house in Chicago, on time or for cash. W. A. LOWELL & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

ELEGANT CHAMBER SUITS, OF VARIOUS styles and qualities, at prices ranging from $35 to $110. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

FINE QUALITY SILK PARLOR SUITS, JUST REceived, at one-half their value. Latest styles and best quality. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

OUR WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES AND PEERless cabinet beds are the best in the market. Ask for them. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 131 East Madison-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PARLOR SUITS, MARTIN'S, 154 STATE-ST.
PRICES BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.
We buy and sell only for cash, and can offer bargains not to be had elsewhere.

Suit walnut and terry parlor furniture, 7 pcs.	$ 35
Suit walnut and terry parlor furniture, 7 pcs.	55
Parlor suit walnut and hair-cloth, 7 pcs.	60
Elegant suit, brown, with crimson plush puffings	75
Very fine green silk suit, with rich plush puffings, medallion pattern	100
Elegant parlor suit, 7 pcs, terry and plush	100

R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

99,983 YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE WANTED—Now is the time to commence housekeeping, while prices are low and rents are down. We have a large stock of new house-furnishing goods, stoves, crockery, furniture, and carpets, which we will sell at the lowest possible prices on easy monthly payments. The only firm in Chicago that can furnish a house complete with first-class goods. Four floors of our stone-front building (25x125) are filled with choice goods. It will pay all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. W. A. LOWELL & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—85 SECOND-HAND RAILROAD-scrapers and fore-plows; will be sold cheap, or will take an interest in some work and furnish tools. May be seen in rear of 163 South Halsted-st. Entrance on Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—STORE-TRUCKS: NO. 1, $3; NO. 2, $4; No. 3, $6; at WINNE & CAMPBELL'S, 144 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE RANGE, WITH WAterback, nearly new; cheap. Apply at 1015 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE FISHING BOAT EMMA, A NICE, pleasure boat. Apply at 56 Milwaukee-av. CHARLEY LARSON.

FOR SALE—SAFE—HERRING'S BEST CHAMPION $300 at $100 cash; in the hall at 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BLACK HILLS OUTFITS, CAMP equipage, tents, blankets, fire-arms, saddles, harness, etc., at Government Goods Depot, No. 81 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCURSION steamboat and barge. Inquire or address owner, 132 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, good suburb; will take horse and buggy. Call at 114 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR, IMPROVED PROPERTY in flourishing towns in Central Illinois. Also, large and highly improved farms in same section, in amounts of $20,000, $35,000, $40,000, $60,000, $125,000, and $200,000. Want Chicago property, especially business and residence blocks renting. Will in most cases assume some incumbrance, or pay cash. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st., Room 10.

TO EXCHANGE—NO. 160 FOURTH-AV., 2-STORY frame house with brick basement, free of incumbrance, for unimproved property. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—$50,000 IN TOWNSHIP BONDS issued by one of the best counties of a Western State for dry goods, boots and shoes, or other personal property. Address JANUARY, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCK OF MERCHANDISE OF $20,000 and upwards for central improved residence property and clear acres. Address M 78, Tribune office.

EDUCATIONAL.

WEST END INSTITUTE, FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A small family, recently from the East, well educated and having a general business experience of 10 years, desires a position in a respectable mercantile house; unexceptionable references as to integrity and capacity. Will also furnish bonds in an amount proportionate to responsibility incurred. Address D 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 28. HAS had considerable experience in the retail dry-goods line also in the grocery trade. Understands bookkeeping, and speaks several languages; is able and willing to work hard. Wants something to do; wages no object in view of a permanent employment. Please try me, and address A 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the boot and shoe, grocery, dry goods, and carpet business, or will work on a farm; is not afraid of work and will work for most anything. Address L 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks both English and German, in a wholesale or retail business, as bookkeeper or clerk. Can give best of references. Address B 81, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; good references. Please address I 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN, BY A young man who thoroughly understands how to drive and take care of horses. Will make himself useful; no objection to the country. Address D, 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business and not afraid of work; has had long experience. Able to furnish references as a first-class coachman. M, 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS coachman and gardener; can milk. The best of reference. Address W 8, 500 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE without children; wife a good cook and housekeeper; the man to take care of horses and cows; work in and outdoors. F 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES a situation in any good business; will work hard for small salary. Address E 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER BY AN ENglish Canadian; a steady faithful man; good reference can be given. Address C 80, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR general housework, and one for second work and care of children; best of references. 1419 Butterfield.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN PRIvate family; good references. Call or address 780 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR TO take care of children by an American girl. Apply for two days at 351 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK and second girl in a private family in the city or country; good references. Call at 25 Alexander-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl; is first-class cook and laundress, or general housework girl; references. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 789 Dearborn-st., between Sixteenth and Seventeenth. Best of references if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL WHO IS steady and reliable, to do general housework in a private family; none need answer who have not a permanent place, or who have new girls every few months; good city reference. Address until Saturday evening L 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework or second work in a private family. Call at 67 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN LADY as cook, wash and iron in a private family, or to cook in a private boarding house; a daughter to go with her mother; inside city limits preferred. Address I 69, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NORWEGIAN girl as seamstress and second work. Please call at 210 Townsend-st. Mrs. JOHNSON.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Norwegian as seamstress in a private family; understands sewing by hand or machine. Please call at 227 Noble-st., near Indiana-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Norwegian girl as nurse or second girl. Please call at 227 Noble-st., near Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDren and sewing; good home more of an object than wages. Call at 108 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTable young lady as nurse; best of city references given. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR lady's companion. Address Mrs. R. W. ROBBINS, Maywood, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF good servants can save themselves time and money by calling on Mrs. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING COMpetent female servants of any nationality remember I now have facilities for the benefit of families residing on the North, South, and West Sides, where I will be thankful to receive all who will favor me. Call at 448 East Division-st., and branch 120 Fifth-av., Miss CUNNINGHAM'S Employment Offices.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young lady as business correspondent, copyist, governess for young child, or companion. Will leave city. Call or address Miss MORRIS, Forty-first-st. and Langley-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD FOR ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

111 FRANKLIN-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington—Single and double rooms, with board and use of bath-room. $5 to $6 per week.

352 THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—A WIDOW LADY IS desirous of obtaining a few boarders; can be accommodated with table board or board with rooms, either furnished or unfurnished. 352 Thirty-third-st.

1083 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT PARLOR ROOMS with board; also front alcove and rooms on second floor. Excellent table; terms reasonable.

1148 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOM FOR rent with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

1346 PRAIRIE-AV.—A NICE SUITE OF FRONT rooms, and large back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, very reasonable. Unquestionable references required.

West Side.

15 PARK-AV., FOUR DOORS WEST OF UNION Park—With board two delightful airy rooms; hot and cold water; suitable for three or four gentlemen.

21 HONORE-ST.—A FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE, also back room, pleasantly located, with board.

208 WEST LAKE-ST.—COMFORTABLE HOME rooms and board $5 per week, without board only $2 per week. J. DAVIS, Proprietor.

479 WASHINGTON-ST. — UNFURNISHED AND furnished rooms with or without board. New marble-front house; south front. Terms reasonable to good parties.

North Side.

95 NORTH CLARK-ST.—GOOD BOARD WITH single and double rooms, cheap. Call and see.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., between Madison and Monroe-sts.—First-class board with room, $1.50 to $2 per day, $6 to $8 per week; day board $4.50 per week.

Country.

ROOMS WITH BOARD AT RIVERSIDE FOR gentlemen and their wives at reasonable rates. Address Box 38 Riverside, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms with good board in a private family on the North Side for gentleman, wife, and little girl. North Dearborn-st. preferred. Address, giving full particulars, M 68, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS—WE ARE CONSTANTLY receiving direct from New York elegant new pianos of various first-class makes, which we can offer at astonishingly low prices. Our cash purchases give us great advantages, and as we employ no agents, buyers will consult their own interests by dealing directly with us. Prices always the lowest. Every instrument fully warranted for five years. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

ELEGANT 7½ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-fortes in splendid order; equal to new; $210. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

HARDMAN PIANOS,
The CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANO,
FOR SALE ONLY BY
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXCELLENT AND qualified organist acquainted with classical church music wishes a situation in some church. Address GOTTESLEBEN, 44 Sherman-st.

$150 WILL BUY A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD 7-octave pianoforte, with overstrung bass, French action, etc.; carved legs and lyre; in good order. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM NO. 124 SEELEY-AV., WEDNESday, liver-color spaniel dog, answers to the name of Jack. Any person returning same to above address will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—AN ACCOUNT-BOOK, ON RANDOLPH-ST. car; a suitable reward given for return to the party whose name it contains, at No. 5 Arcade-court.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, BETWEEN OHIO-st. and Central Depot, on State or South Water-sts., a black crepe veil. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at WALSH & HUTCHINSON'S, 168 Wabash-av.

LOST—WILL THE GENTLEMAN TO WHOM I handed a box of cigars to hold for me on a Madison-st. car Thursday evening return the same to L. F. WADE, 166 East Washington-st.?

LOST—GENTLEMAN'S GOLD LOCKET, WITH RED and gray onyx stone, monogram E H H engraved on the gray onyx. The finder will be liberally rewarded by the owner at Room 4, 68 and 70 Madison-st.

LOST—NEAR ADA-ST., OVERSKIRT TO CHILD'S dress. Please leave at 410 West Jackson-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE stored on East Washington-st.; charges very low. Money advanced on goods. THOMAS A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE—FURNITURE, BUGGIES, AND MERchandise stored in fire-proof warehouse, 160 West Monroe-st. Lowest charges. Money advanced on easy terms.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—50 M SECOND-HAND BRICK, WELL cleaned and in good condition. Apply at 11 and 13 South Jefferson-st.

BOOKS.

36 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—CHAPIN'S CHEAP BOOK store, between Randolph and Lake. A. T. CHAPIN.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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AMUSEMENTS.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Hooley's Minstrels.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Fifth Avenue Company. "Pique."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Maggie Mitchell Troupe. "Pearl of Savoy."

Adelphi Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety entertainment. "Mazeppa."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work on Mark Master's Degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P. CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Sec.

DEARBORN LODGE, NO. 310, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication at their hall, No. 72 Monroe-st., Friday, May 12. Work on the M. M. Degree. Members of the fraternity cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication this (Friday) evening at 7¼ o'clock, prompt, for work on the M. M. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, at Corinthian Hall, No. 187 East Kinzie-st., for work on the Third Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. WM. KERR, Secretary.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1876.

Cool, clear, or clearing weather is predicted for this region to-day.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 89½.

The Treasury Department is about to put in circulation $3,000,000 of silver coin which it has accumulated outside of the regular mint production. This can be issued without regard to the recent act of Congress, and will tend to relieve to some extent the great pressure for small change.

ALBERT EDWARD yesterday reached the shores of his future Kingdom and landed in the bosom of his family, the Princess ALEXANDRA and her children going out on the royal yacht to meet the Prince, who will be accorded a public reception at Portsmouth.

It is believed that the English Ambassador at Constantinople has warned his Government of the extremely critical condition of affairs throughout Turkey, expressing the fear that a general massacre of Christians may occur at any moment. In view of this warning, it is not unlikely that the British Mediterranean squadron will be ordered with all speed to the mouth of the Hellespont, there to await developments.

According to a statement which appears in the St. Louis *Republican*, the President acted wisely in refusing to interfere in behalf of Deacon McKEE. Mrs. LEAVENWORTH, the widow of JOHN LEAVENWORTH, the first paymaster of the St. Louis Whisky Ring, has made an affidavit to certain matters not brought out in the McKEE trial, alleging that she was present on various occasions when "crooked" money passed between her husband and McKEE.

Gen. BUTLER has told somebody confidentially that his first love, Presidentially speaking, is Senator MORTON, but the General looks to availability as the chief recommendation, and therein sees in Mr. CONKLING a candidate who would carry the State of New York as against TILDEN. But, then, BUTLER's prophetic vision has become somewhat dimmed in these latter years, and besides, would-be candidates have cause to tremble when the ex-member from Essex opes his mouth in their behalf.

In commenting yesterday upon the brickmakers' strike we were misled somewhat by the statement of the evening newspapers relative to the price of brick and the comparative wages of this year and last. The wages of last year were from $1.50 to $2.25 a day, we are told, while this year's wages range from $1.25 to $1.85 and $2 a day. The demand for brick is very small, and sales are made even as low as $4.50 at a short delivery, while $5 is stated to be an average price. At the present rate of wages there is said to be no profit whatever in the manufacture of brick. On the other hand, there is no difficulty in obtaining abundance of labor at the prices offered, if the mob will permit those willing to work to do so without intimidation.

About the first pronounced indication of the leanings of Chicago Republicans in the matter of the Presidency and the Governorship was given last evening at the meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Club, an organization famous for the brains, respectability, and influential character of its membership. On the question of the Governorship the ten delegates to the State Convention put forward for the primary election are without exception anti-BEVERIDGE, the majority being for CULLOM; while the same ten delegates, who will also have a voice in choosing the representation of Illinois at the Cincinnati Convention, so far as their preferences were expressed on this point, the larger portion are for BRISTOW, though many of these would stand strong for WASHBURNE if he should prove to be a prominent candidate; a goodly showing of BLAINE backing is made, with BRISTOW as second choice; and absolutely nothing of CONKLING, MORTON, or HAYES. Chicago will develop more of this sterling sort of sentiment before the State Convention meets.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, though somewhat steadier, and most of them were firm, with a good business doing. Mess pork closed 10@15c per brl higher, at $20.50@20.55 for June, and $20.75 for July. Lard closed steady, at $12.25 @12.37½ for June, and $12.37½@12.40 for July. Meats were steady, at 7⅝c for boxed shoulders, 10⅝c for do short ribs, and 11⅛c for do short clears. Lake freights were dull, at 3½c for wheat to Buffalo. Rail freights were active and weak. Highwines were quiet, at $1.07 per gallon. Flour was in better demand and firm. Wheat closed ¼@½c lower, at $1.01¼ for May and $1.01¼ for June. Corn closed easier, at 46⅜c for May and 45⅞c for June. Oats closed easier, at 30c for May and 30⅛c for June. Rye was steady, at 65c. Barley was steady, closing at 71c for May and 62c for June. Hogs were active, at 5c decline, selling at $6.65@7.15 for inferior to choice. Cattle were dull and weak. Sheep were in good demand and ruled firm. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $112.37½ in greenbacks at the close.

The rumors of compromise on the question of the Mayoralty which were current yesterday had no foundation in fact. There is to be no compromise, no concession on the part of Mayor HOYNE, but ex-Mayor COLVIN, recognizing the weakness of his position, has agreed to take the initiative and bring a quo warranto case to the Circuit Court, the result of which will be to declare by what authority of law, if any, Mr. HOYNE exercises the functions of Mayor of Chicago, in which capacity he will continue to act during the pendency of the court proceedings. This plan throws the burden of proof and of argument upon ex-Mayor COLVIN, who is obliged to show that Mayor HOYNE does not hold the office lawfully. If there is any compromise or concession in the matter, it is not on the part of Mr. HOYNE, who is now and will doubtless remain Mayor until the expiration of his term of office.

The striking brickmakers yesterday undertook a riotous demonstration having for its object the intimidation of such of their craft as were quietly at work in the various yards in and about the city, and the compulsion of idleness on the part of all who had not struck. The prompt interposition of a body of police prevented the execution of this programme, and 26 of the turbulent mob were arrested and lodged in the station-house, to be arraigned this morning on the charge of disorderly conduct. The lightest penalty or the smallest fine that can be imposed will be heavy in the case of these misguided law-breakers, who have gone from bad to worse in first refusing to work for a rate of wages that hundreds are willing and glad to accept, and next in attempting to set the law at defiance by the intimidation of the non-strikers who are endeavoring to earn enough to keep starvation from their doors. It is to be hoped that no severer punishment will be visited upon the disturbers of the peace now in custody than will suffice to thoroughly impress them with a sense of the fact that the arm of the law is too strong to be resisted or set at naught.

THE MAYORALTY.

There was a temporary truce yesterday. The Common Council met, and neither COLVIN nor HOYNE was present, the absence being the result of an understanding to that effect. The Council elected Ald. ALDRICH President pro tempore. After the adoption of some routine business, the Council adjourned until Monday.

The proposition made for an arrangement comes, it is said, from Mr. HAYES, the Comptroller. It was substantially that the new Treasurer, Mr. BRIGGS, shall, after his induction on Tuesday next, refuse to recognize a draft signed by COLVIN as Mayor, and that an agreed case shall be submitted to the Circuit Judges of this county for their determination, COLVIN in the meantime to continue as Mayor.

A rumor was industriously circulated that Mr. HOYNE was willing to accept this proposition, it being acceptable to the Council, but there is no truth in it. Nor would the Council listen to so unfair and one-sided a proposition. The Council can be no party to any bargain that recognizes COLVIN as legally acting as Mayor, or casts doubt on the legality of Mr. HOYNE's tenure of that office, or in any way raises a presumption against him. The Council have in all they have done acted calmly and deliberately, and under the best legal advice, and supported by a powerful public sentiment; they have declared that Mr. COLVIN is no longer Mayor, and that Mr. HOYNE is Mayor, and have instructed all the heads of departments and subordinates that HOYNE is Mayor. It would be child's play to expect them, in the absence of any judicial decision, to recall all this legal action, or to again recognize COLVIN as Mayor, or to do any other act to undo what they have already done and placed officially on record.

The public peace and the credit and the interests of the city are of invaluable consequence and importance, but the authority of the Common Council, as the exclusive legislature, must be maintained, unless we are prepared for anarchy. The exhibition of the police force to coerce and control, to threaten and to arrest the Common Council, however in keeping with an usurpation, is an insult to public decency, besides a contempt for lawful authority. It should be borne in mind by Mr. COLVIN and his advisers that there is no question as to the legality of the election of the Common Council. That body is therefore entitled to the free exercise of all its powers, and is not to be menaced, nor insulted, nor controlled by the police. Mr. COLVIN must remember that breaking the peace is an offense against the State of Illinois, and that, as against the State of Illinois, even a claimant for the office of Mayor of Chicago must figure rather insignificantly. When the time comes for force to protect the lawful Mayor and the Common Council of Chicago, Mr. COLVIN will not be commander-in-chief.

The Common Council cannot in any way consent or agree to any form of legal proceeding which ignores their right to canvass the votes given at the late election for Mayor, nor to declare the result, nor their right to recognize the Mayor declared by them to have been elected. That is a matter of legal and official record which cannot be recalled nor reversed by police force or mobocracy. The Common Council and Mayor HOYNE are not plaintiffs, and cannot become so. They are in office; they are the Mayor and Common Council *de facto* and *de jure*, and any person who objects to or denies their authority must apply to the courts. COLVIN ceased to be Mayor the day and hour that Mr. HOYNE filed his bond, took the oath of office, and was declared the Mayor-elect by the Council, and if COLVIN has any claim to the office, or as a citizen objects to Mayor HOYNE acting as Mayor, let him seek the courts for the remedy which the law provides. The City Council have nothing to do in the way of instituting suits to oust Mr. COLVIN. *He* is already ousted. Their business is to attend to the legislation of the city, and, with Mayor HOYNE, address themselves to the complicated and embarrassed condition of the finances. If Mr. COLVIN has any grievance, let him apply to the courts, and let him complain to his heart's content.

We again call public attention to the miserable spectacle which this man COLVIN exhibits in holding on to the office for its mere perquisites and the perquisites of his personal dependents. He is utterly reckless of public opinion. Outside of those who hold office at his pleasure there are not five hundred reputable persons in Chicago who are not disgusted with his want of sensibility in clinging to an office long after his term has expired, and after his successor has been elected and qualified, and solemnly recognized by the legislature of the city. It is a sad spectacle.

THE PRIMARY SYSTEM.

The last Republican City Convention passed a resolution abolishing the system of primary elections as heretofore existing. It appears, however, that the Central Committee intend to authorize the holding of such primary elections for delegates to the approaching County Convention on the ground that no substitute for the primary system was brought forward to take its place.

It would be difficult to conceive of a greater travesty of justice, decency, and fairness than the primary system of making nominations as it has been practiced in this city for some years past. Under the auspices of this system as first organized, when the city was small, and when every man knew his neighbors, it was practicable to secure a fair expression of the wishes of the party on any given question. There were always enough persons at the voting-places to identify those who came to take part in the election, and the count of votes and the making of returns were always open and free from fraud. In the course of time the question of carrying a particular ward-primary became a question of getting a given number of men to a particular place at a particular time, without reference to their politics or place of residence. This, of course, was a mere question of money. Somewhat later it was found that a gang of professionals voting from place to place were more efficient and cheaper than any previous invention for carrying primaries, and these were tried with somewhat brilliant results. Instances might be cited, however, where the utmost efforts of repeaters, Democratic ruffians, Republican ruffians, and honest citizens all together, outside of the voting-room, have been frustrated by those who had the counting of the votes and the making of the returns. And so we have gone on from good to bad and from bad to worse, until there is absolutely no guarantee of a fair primary election, and respectable citizens have generally absented themselves from them under the conviction that they were sure to be cheated anyway. A few weeks ago a primary election was held in the First Ward which resulted in giving two or three times as many votes to a certain candidate for Alderman as he afterwards received in the regular city election. All the votes given for him over and above the small number he received at the city election were of course fraudulent. When the election came to be held under the safeguards prescribed by law, he was found to be in a ridiculous minority. It is safe to say that the villainous fraud practiced upon the voters of South Chicago in the recent election for Assessor, Collector, etc., was prompted and suggested by the facility with which the returns of primary elections have been repeatedly falsified. At all events the process employed was substantially the same.

The last city election demonstrated pretty thoroughly that sham nominations will not be ratified by the people. A candidate for an important office, who was really the head of the ticket, ran more than ten thousand votes behind his associates, and was beaten notwithstanding all that was done to save him from defeat. What guarantee have the advocates of the primary system that their next nominations will fare any better? None whatever. The party have officially declared that they have no confidence in nominations made in that way. This they declared by resolution duly passed in convention. The people have declared that they have no confidence in them by rejecting one of the products of the system in tones of thunder. It will not be well to tempt them farther. Of course something must be done to supplant the loose, corrupt old system with a better one. A better one is obviously to be found in the Republican ward clubs, where every member's residence is known and his position vouched for. A record of this kind being kept, the danger of repeating, and double voting, and voting out of the ward, may be effectually guarded against; and the club organization is usually such, and may always be made such, that fraudulent counting and returning of votes will be impossible. As the case stands now, primary elections of the old sort are irregular and unauthorized, and will continue so until the resolution passed by the last Convention is changed by equally high authority. It is competent for the Central Committee to adopt some other system in lieu of the one abolished. In the absence of specific instructions it is their duty to do so. But it is not competent for them to adopt the one which has been abolished, and which has legally ceased to exist.

THE OTHER GRAND CREDIT MOBILIER.

A memorial has been presented by the minority of the stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to Congress in which it is alleged that LELAND STANFORD, MARK HOPKINS, C. P. HUNTINGTON, and CHARLES CROCKER were the original incorporators of the Central Pacific Railway Company, and the charter authorized the construction of 115 miles of road from Sacramento to the eastern boundary of California. Subsequently, by act of Congress, the Company were ordered to construct a road east to a junction of the Union Pacific Railway Company, 690 miles. The original capital authorized was $8,500,000. That the said Company received from the United States, California, Nevada, and municipal corporations, gifts and subsidies exceeding $125,000,000, and have issued bonds for $27,000,000. That the four persons named formed a company under the name of CHARLES CROCKER & Co., and the railroad managers contracted with themselves as CROCKER & Co. for building said road at prices in advance of the work done, and the profits were divided among themselves. Subsequently, the managers organized another company, known as the "Contract and Finance Company," and contracted with themselves for building and equipping the railroad at excessive prices, and the funds of the Railroad Company were handed over to the Contract and Finance Company in fraud of the other stockholders. Since its completion in May, 1869, the net earnings of the road have been forty millions of dollars. The memorial represents that the road has been built in the most indifferent manner and at the least possible cost, and that the road and its bridges, trestle work, etc., are now in a wretched and unsafe condition, and that it was all built and completed at a cost not exceeding $35,000 a mile.

The memorial asserts that from the moneys acquired by them in their fraudulent contracts with themselves in building said road, and from the earnings thereof, the managers have built the California & Oregon Railroad, the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, a large part of the Western Pacific Railroad, and the San Francisco Bay Railroad, all within California, and also a large part of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in Virginia and West Virginia. That from the same funds thus fraudulently obtained they have purchased the California Pacific Railroad, the San Francisco & Oakland Railroad the San Francisco & Alameda Railroad, the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad, the San Francisco & San José Railroad, and a number of steamboats. That the managers have issued bonds upon the said railroads to the amount of $18,500,000, and have divided the proceeds among these four managers.

That nearly all these railroads have been consolidated with the Central Pacific Railroad, and these four persons have named themselves as managers. That the capital stock of the new corporation is $100,000,000, and the managers have issued to themselves $54,000,000, for which the memorial avers they have not paid a cent "except the same was paid for from money fraudulently and dishonestly abstracted by them from the funds of the corporation."

It is represented further that these four managers, out of the dishonestly-acquired moneys obtained by them, are now building the Southern Pacific Railroad, and claim to own said road; that they also claim to own personally all depot grounds and town sites along the line of the Central Railroad.

The memorial makes many other charges and accusations against the managers, all containing the averment that these men have continually robbed and plundered the Government for their own personal aggrandizement, and that they have used their wealth and power to suppress and prevent all examination and investigations into their conduct in the management of the property and affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The memorialists pray that Congress will intervene; that it will appoint a committee to investigate the whole affairs of the Company, and thus protect the rights and interests of the stockholders and of the United States, which are now threatened with destruction.

This same Company is now before Congress with a memorial that the United States buy back from the Company the land that was granted to it as a subsidy, and that the United States pay the Company therefor at the rate of $32,000 per mile of the length of the road.

While the infamous Credit-Mobilier operations have been pretty thoroughly ventilated and exposed, nothing has ever been made public concerning the operations on the other half of the line. The memorialists, who represent themselves as stockholders, aver that the Credit-Mobilier outrage was even more enormous on the Central Pacific part of the road than on the western end, and there is probably some truth in the matter. The chiefs in the management seem to have piled up personal fortunes of a magnitude rarely obtained even in California.

COLVIN AND HIS ORGANS.

In his lament before the Council the other evening, ex-Mayor Colvin stated that all his troubles were owing to the newspapers, and singled out THE TRIBUNE and the *Times* as having incited the opposition to him. Mr. COLVIN has not been a close observer of events or he would know that, when newspapers run counter to the popular sentiment and public interests, they fail in the accomplishment of their purposes. Had Mr. COLVIN encountered a unanimous opposition from the Chicago press, his discomfiture would have been avoided if he had been backed by the sentiment of the people; and, on the contrary, if he had received the combined support of the newspapers, his usurpation would not have succeeded without the acquiescence of the people. The fact is, however, that COLVIN has had his newspaper organs, which have clung to him as servilely as if he owned them. From the very beginning of his administration up to the present time he has enjoyed the good will and active support of the sheet familiarly known as the *Bummer and Thieves' Organ*. All the time and space which that journal could spare from the defense of the Whisky Ring have been given to COLVIN's cause, including the horde of city bummers at his back, the county bummers, and the town bummers. Everything he has done, everything the old Council did in his behalf, everything that has been done by the Town Board thieves, and by any of the local officeholders in sympathy with the usurpation, has been sustained by the newspaper which has lived upon the city and county printing, with all the force and ability it can command. COLVIN has also had an evening organ, managed by one of Acting-Governor BEVERIDGE's Penitentiary employes, primarily in BEVERIDGE's interest, but generally in the interest of office-holders, including the city, county, and town barnacles. Thus COLVIN has had a morning and an evening newspaper presenting every pretext that he, his friends, and his legal advisers (paid by the city) could suggest in favor of his continued tenure of office after his time was out. If these newspapers have not reached as many people as have the newspapers which have opposed his usurpation, it is partly because there are not so many people in favor of official usurpation, public plunder, and professional bummerism which these papers represent.

In addition to COLVIN's confessed newspaper organs, he has part of the time had the support of the *Staats-Zeitung*, which even now does not oppose him. He had the *Times* with him when the charter of 1872 was carried by fraud. The *Journal* has never done more than give a mild and careful expression of public opinion. So the only active, consistent, and persistent opposition which Mr. COLVIN has encountered has been in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, which nevertheless has always printed his defenses of himself and all the apologies and legal arguments he has been able to purchase. In accrediting his downfall to the influence of THE TRIBUNE, Mr. COLVIN has done us more honor than we would arrogate to ourselves. THE TRIBUNE, with all its circulation, with all its credit for fairness, with its constituency, and with all its energy in this matter, could not have excited the popular resentment which COLVIN has met, and could not have brought out 35,000 votes for a new Mayor at a time when there had been no formal, official call for such election, if it had not reflected the popular feeling. The naked fact is, that THE TRIBUNE has simply embodied the real popular sentiment which is opposed to every usurpation, no matter how little nor how great, and has only contributed to removing the usurpation by giving a proper encouragement and indicating a legitimate direction to this sentiment. Had THE TRIBUNE been foolish enough or corrupt enough to array its influence on the side of usurpation, extravagance, and bummerism, it would only have succeeded in lowering itself without in the least benefiting his bad cause. It would then have been in the same despicable attitude as the official organ and its small evening tender. It would have depreciated its own character, but it could not have stemmed the current that had set in against bummerism or usurpation. Mr. COLVIN need not look beyond his own circle and his own conduct for his troubles. He has brought upon himself the popular distrust and aversion felt for him, and it is at once fallacious and childish to try to put it on either THE TRIBUNE or the newspaper press as a whole.

THE DOOM OF THE TURKS.

The toils are slowly but surely gathering about Turkey. The telegraph has already brought the intelligence of two new complications which cannot help but precipitate her final doom. The first of these is the Salonica massacre which occurred a few days since. Salonica, the ancient Thessalonica, is a thriving city of 70,000 people, nearly one-half of whom are Jews and Christians, situated on the gulf of the same name, on the Southern or Grecian part of Turkey in Europe. Later news gives a different aspect to the origin of the massacre. The first accounts, which were of Turkish origin, represented that the young Greek girl was a willing convert to Mohammedanism, and that the Christians were seeking to tear her away from her Turkish friends. The reverse of this now seems to be the case, the latest statements showing that she was rescued by the chivalry of the American Consul from an attempted Mohammedan abduction. As the result of this rescue, the infuriated Turks not only commenced a massacre of Christians, but also murdered the French and German Consuls, and offered indignities to others. For the first time in many years, the French and Germans are acting together, and their war-vessels are steaming towards Salonica with a common purpose in view. The war-vessels of Italy, Austria, Russia, and England are also on their way thither. It is a movement of six of the European Powers in the interests of the Christians, and the presence of these Powers, through their naval representatives, at Salonica is a notice to Turkey that these outrages upon Christians will not be tolerated any longer. The effect of this massacre will not only be to complicate Turkey still further with the Great Powers, but it will also in all probability develop insurrection against Turkish tyranny and Mohammedan cruelty in a new quarter. Hitherto, the people south of the Balkan Mountains have been quiet and shown no signs of restlessness, but this outrage upon the Christian girl and massacre of her friends and co-religionists will raise a storm of excitement among the Greek Christians of Albania, Macedonia, and Rumilia, and must undoubtedly precipitate a war of the Christian against the Moslem tyrants, thus consolidating the whole Greek-Christian interests of Turkey against the Turks. In such a struggle there is no doubt where the sympathies of the Great Powers will be found.

The second of these complications, and a very startling one, is the revolt of Bulgaria, which, coming so closely upon the revolt of Servia, now extends the insurrection from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. It has hitherto been difficult to ascertain the real strength of Servia as a war power, but a recent letter in the London *Times*, from its Belgrade correspondent, throws some light upon the subject. Servia has 18 brigades of infantry, 44 squadrons of cavalry, and 28 batteries of artillery, in all about 80,000 men, who are well provided with armaments, accoutrements, and stores, and the organization is based upon the effective Austrian method. Now, in addition to Servia, Bulgaria has broken out into revolt. This province has a population of 2,500,000, of which the Mohammedan element amounts to only 170,000. The people are warlike mountaineers, and have more than once demanded and obtained concessions from Turkey which the latter was disposed to concede, owing to the well-known sympathy of Russia with the Bulgarians. It will be difficult to prevent the Bulgarian disaffection from spreading into Roumania—the old Wallachia and Moldavia—which is inhabited by the same race of people, having the same customs, sympathies, and religion, and separated from them only by the River Danube. Should such an event occur, as is not at all improbable, for a revolt in Roumania would be encouraged by Russia, the whole of Turkey north of the Balkan Mountains would be under arms. It would involve a war which could not be settled except upon one condition,—the extermination of the Turks, or at least the blotting out of Turkey from the map of Europe. Such a result would be in the immediate interest of religion, civilization, and progress, and that result must come in the not distant future.

WORLD'S FAIRS IN GENERAL.

Excluding the wretched failure and partial swindle in New York in 1853, which does not deserve to be classed in the same category, there have been five World's Fairs worthy of the name, and the Philadelphia Exposition is the sixth. The first was in London in 1851, for which the Crystal Palace at Sydenham was erected, which was permitted to remain, and has ever since been a popular resort and the favorite location for monster concerts and great public celebrations. Paris followed with its Exposition in 1857. Then the London people in 1861 erected grander palaces in Hyde Park and South Kensington gardens to eclipse their French rivals. But Paris was not to be outdone, and the fourth attempt was the Exposition Universelle of 1867. The fifth World's Fair was located in Vienna in 1873,—a city that had long aspired to rival Paris in the gay attractions of a Continental capital, and expected by means of its exhibition to fix upon itself the eyes of the civilized world, and render itself famous for its beauty and pleasures. Of all these exhibitions, though none of them was profitable as a financial enterprise, the only one which can be characterized as a disappointment and a failure was the Vienna Exhibition, which was loaded down with bad management, corrupt practices, and the inordinate greed of the people. The French exhibitions have been the most successful of all, inasmuch as the natural attractions of Paris are thus renewed to the world, and the French people enjoy the benefit of the extended patronage. The best evidence of this is found in the proposed erection of larger buildings than ever for another exhibition in 1878, and an intimation that there shall henceforth be a similar exhibition once every ten years. All these exhibitions have been liberally subsidized by the Governments under whose patronage they were held, and the sentiment of the people of England and France seems to have approved of this investment of public moneys, on the theory that the people derive sufficient advantages from the additional trade to warrant it.

It is peculiarly gratifying that all accounts of the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia agree that in the grandeur of its design, the details of its arrangements, the completeness of its preparations for the opening, the extent of its buildings, the variety of its departments, and the judiciousness of its management, it surpasses all the previous exhibitions of the same character. There is no reason to doubt the correctness of this judgment, for it has been rendered after a long period of doubting, misgivings, and cavilling. New York, with an undignified jealousy and a singular short-sightedness as to the benefits it is sure to receive from the location of the Centennial celebration so near to it, long refused to prophesy anything but failure, and has for the most part been chary of its public attestation of what the Philadelphians actually accomplished. Throughout the rest of the country there was for a long time an apprehension that there would be a serious raid upon the United States Treasury and a general distrust of the ability to manage such an enterprise honestly in the loose condition of the public morals indicated in other public trusts. But the Philadelphia people went on confidently and placidly in spite of unkind criticism and ungenerous treatment, without any assistance from the Government until after their enterprise had become an assured success, and almost without the moral support of the Government. Thus they may be said to have conquered an acknowledgment of their own industry, liberality, and judgment, and to have given the most striking example the world has ever had of the vigor, determination, and character of American private enterprise. The idea of holding a World's Fair in Philadelphia as a becoming celebration of the American Centennial was first suggested, it is said, by an Indiana gentleman to Mr. MORTON MCMICHAEL, some ten years ago, when the latter was Mayor of Philadelphia. The seed once planted, it grew steadily, in spite of many unfavorable circumstances, including the dissensions incident to reconstructing the South and the trials growing out of the great panic of 1873. Probably no celebration could have been suggested that would have so successfully represented a century's progress from a colonial dependence and a pioneering condition to a great nation and the highest degree of civilization.

The experience of the previous World's Fairs does not warrant the expectation that there will be any profit in the Philadelphia Exhibition itself. If the managers shall be able to pay off the entire cost, without refunding any part of the $1,500,000 appropriated by Congress, such a result will be a satisfactory conclusion of their labors; it will be a better showing, so far as Government subsidy goes, than London, Paris, or Vienna has shown. There is one change which of itself would do much to bring about this outcome, and that is to throw open the Exhibition on Sunday at a popular admission fee, say 25 cents. The increase of expense would be comparatively small; the enlargement of the receipts is beyond estimate. Not only the people and regular visitors in Philadelphia would flock there in great crowds, but there would be special excursions from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and the New England States that would take thousands upon thousands of people who would not otherwise go there. The railroads could afford to run Sunday trains at a less cost, and the facilities afforded by such an arrangement would extend the educational advantages of the Exhibition, as well as increase its income. No sectarian prejudice ought to be permitted to prevent this obvious improvement in the arrangements. The most serious disappointment of the whole affair is likely to come to those who have paid or agreed to pay exorbitant prices for special privileges on the Centennial grounds, and those who have laid out more money in providing temporary accommodations and outside amusements than they can possibly get back. There will be serious individual losses on this account, and perhaps a large loss to the Exhibition Company in the failure to collect some of the licenses they have counted on. But, in spite of all this, the artistic and industrial success of the Exhibition is so far assured already as to be a matter of national satisfaction and pride.

The Emperors of Russia, Austria, and Germany will shortly be in session in Berlin to lay out a definite plan of action relative to the settlement of the Herzegovinian insurrection, which has now spread through the whole of Turkey in Europe north of the Balkans, and threatens to involve the Grecian provinces south of those mountains. What decision they will reach remains to be seen, but there are two propositions that will be considered, with a probability that one or the other of them will be adopted. One of these is the submission to Turkey of the final conditions of the insurgents, in a very firm and emphatic manner, and to extend these conditions to all the Turco-Christian provinces. If Turkey accepts, then Austria and Russia will pledge themselves to the insurgents to see that the conditions are scrupulously fulfilled. The second, and more probable proposition, is to allow Austria to enter the Turco-Christian provinces and occupy Herzegovina, Bukowina, and Bosnia, and to make independent States of Montenegro, Herzegovina, Bukowina, Bosnia, and Servia, thus interposing a belt of autonomous Christian provinces between Turkey in Europe and Europe itself. This belt would undoubtedly be increased by the independence of Bulgaria and Roumania, which would be assured by Russia. This proposition, if carried out, would force the Mohammedans into Mohammedan provinces, and isolate them in such a manner that it would put an end to the perpetual wars and massacres growing out of Turkish tyranny.

The plea of the New York whisky-dealers who have been indicted and placed under arrest, to the effect that all the whisky they bought from the West came to them properly stamped, and that they were ignorant of its being "crooked," is altogether unworthy of serious consideration. The fact is that they not only bought, but in some cases actually sold, whisky for less than the tax, leaving no margin whatever for the material and cost of manufacture. It is simply ridiculous to suggest that they engaged in transactions of this nature without knowing that the Government had been defrauded. These New York whisky-dealers are in every sense as guilty as the distillers who did the actual swindling by the duplication of stamps, bribing of Gaugers, etc.; for, if the dealers had not provided a market for the illicit stuff, there would have been no temptation and no gain in its manufacture. It is probable, indeed, that the principal pressure for swindling the Government came from the dealers who handled the "crooked" whisky, and also probable that they made more money out of the frauds than the distillers themselves. There is every reason to hope, therefore, that the prosecution against the New York Whisky Ring will be in all respects as vigorous and impartial as in Evansville, St. Louis, and Chicago.

It is a matter of considerable interest to the great musical public of this country that the musical features of the Centennial inauguration were not only creditable but more than ordinarily successful. They comprised, first, the great march written by WAGNER, at the order of the Women's Centennial Commission. The piano score of this classical production has already appeared, under the arrangement of Mr. THOMAS, and is now the despair of pianists. Although it will have an immense circulation in this form, it is but fair to say that the piano score comes about as near the real effect of the orchestral as stage thunder does the real article. The performance of it at Philadelphia seems to have been a most remarkable success. The BUCK cantata, notwithstanding LANIER's preposterous words, was also given with fine effect, and Mr. WHITNEY obtained a tumultuous encore from the largest audience ever assembled in America for his singing of the bass solo in it,—a number to which we have already called attention in THE TRIBUNE. The dignity and majesty of Mr. PAINE's setting of the WHITTIER Hymn also seem to have made a deep impression upon the multitude, notwithstanding the fact that the music, like the hymn, is utterly destitute of the popular Star-Spangled Banner elements, and might have been written for the classical locality of a Rhenish festival or Gewandhaus concert. Mr. THOMAS has added another leaf to his laurels, if not a whole crown, in having musically inaugurated this great show without a single trick of the showman or any letting down from his high musical standards.

We nowadays hear a great deal about English justice, its promptness, swiftness, and equality, but what ELIZABETH TRACY, a young English girl of 16, thinks of it, may be inferred from the following facts: ELIZABETH TRACY was servant of a farmer in her native village. One morning she was sent out to the shed for wood. While there she dropped her brooch and lit a match that she might see to find it. Shortly afterwards the shed was on fire, and, although it was speedily extinguished, she was arrested for arson. She protested her innocence, explained how the fire occurred, and even said that she had been to the clergyman and told him all about it. Her prosecutor failed to show any motive why she should commit the crime, and her good character was established, nevertheless the Squire committed her for trial at the next assizes. It is the law of England that no winter assize is held on a circuit unless there are six persons to be tried. As ELIZABETH's neighborhood was a very quiet one and there were no other cases, no winter assize was held. As no one could or would furnish bail, this young girl, guilty of no crime, lay in the jail seven long, weary months, and was then tried and acquitted by the jury, which did not leave its seats. It is evident from the facts of this story of English injustice that English justice needs reform, and that exact justice would award this young girl some reparation which would be equivalent for the crime which the law committed upon her.

Our atttention has been called to an erroneous statement concerning the operations of the sinking fund of the United States, contained in the following paragraph, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE some days ago:

> Under the existing law, there is set apart every year not merely 1 per cent of the actual amount of the debt at the time the law was passed, but also on the amount of the sinking fund, which increases from year to year. *To continue this system will be to constantly increase taxation until the debt* should be entirely discharged; and as the debt grows smaller, instead of taxation decreasing in proportion as it ought to, *the burden on the people will grow larger*. No party will undertake to sustain this growing tax for the liquidation of a decreasing debt.

Under the law there is paid into the sinking fund annually a sum equal to 1 per cent of the then outstanding principal of the public debt. This sum is used to purchase outstanding bonds, which are added to the previous accumulations in the sinking fund, and thereafter bears 6 per cent interest. The annual payments into the sinking fund therefore are: 1. A sum equal to 1 per cent on the amount of the principal of the public debt on the 1st of July annually. 2. Interest at 6 per cent on the amount of the public debt purchased for the fund. The operation is that the amount of the 1 per cent grows less every year with the decline in the amount of the debt, while the amount of interest added to the fund grows larger. No additional taxation is required, and as the population is increased the proportionate taxation becomes less.

The testimony in the libel suit of the San Francisco *Bulletin* against the *Alta California* has made clear why the Bank of California failed, though it has scarce justified the cruel assault the *Bulletin* made upon RALSTON's memory on the very day of his funeral. MILLS, now the President of the bank, and from its foundation a Director, testified that the examination of the bank affairs after the failure showed that RALSTON had used up about four millions of its funds in his private speculations, and that the monthly dividends of 1 per cent paid to stockholders for the three years previous had, in fact, been paid out of the deposits. Of the four millions of the bank's funds lost by RALSTON in his stock-gambling operations, about two and a quarter millions had been charged to the account of the sugar refinery owned by the bank. The only mystery about the bank failure in view of the testimony is, how the Directors were so easily kept in ignorance of its affairs while RALSTON was squandering their millions.

The late brigazoo in Hayti was brought about, it seems, by the despotism of the Vice-President RAMEAU and the counter projects of the revolutionary leader, Gen. LARQUET. The President, a feeble old man, delegated the practical administration to RAMEAU, who used his power to arbitrarily imprison and execute his opponents until he had brought matters to such pitch that the populace revolted. Meanwhile Gen. LARQUET, who had planned overturning the Government and seizing the administration, was marching at the head of eight thousand troops upon Port-au-Prince. He halted his forces at request of the British Consul, and himself, accompanied by a couple of aids, rode on to Port-au-Prince. He arrived just as the Vice-President, who had attempted flight with the Government treasure, had been murdered by the mob, which set upon LARQUET, who met the like fate. Having thus ridded themselves of the Vice-President and the revolutionary leader, as well as having frightened off the President, the mob dispersed and affairs became as nearly quiet as ever they are in that model Republic.

Nation of brigands though they be, there is sufficient moral power somewhere in Greece to make itself felt in the conviction of bribe-givers and bribe-takers. The ex-Ministers of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs have each been sentenced at Athens to imprisonment for ten months and one year respectively for bribe-taking, and the three Bishops who paid the bribes have also been convicted and sentenced to pay fines of double the amount of the bribe-money.

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leges at about the same time, has acc
vitation by the latter institution, prov
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dignity of the place.

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lan. The remains of Signora Anna
died in November last, were burnt on
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representing the medical faculty, the
and the Cremation Society.

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walk, and her father would not make
for her to become a cook.

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people in the world. They put thei
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more stupid, they find fault with th
and rascality from which they suffer.
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don *Times* says of it: "With great v
tion, it shows a marked originality o
and had the author's incognito not b
ent, we should have unhesitatingly
not only the work of a soldier, but o
complished man of the world." T
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HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—A. D. Bates, New
renzo Llagureo and Luis M. Lopez,
J. Duarte, R. Nicoli, T. Marin, and
Yucatan, Mexico; M. M. Corella,
Sly, New South Wales; Joseph A.
R. C. Albree, Pittsburg; the Hon. S.
quette; A. C. Moss, Sandusky;
Maine.... *Grand Pacific*—R. N. Sy
C. A. Swineford, Baraboo; J. B. Bri
Gazzam Gano and Richard Smith,
nati; J. J. Brinckerhoff, Springfiel
ois, New York; C. S. Ha
waukee; F. Corbin, Connecti
Cobb, Kankakee; John G. Dag
Ansley Gray, Wisconsin.... *Tremon*
Hon. A. Means, Peru; John P. F
the Hon. W. P. Orr, Ohio; Col.
Peoria; Col. W. L. Brayton, New
A. C. Henderson, Melbourne, Aus
Kirby, India; the Hon. Addison By
olis; Mark West, Madison, Wis.;
Pope, Dayton; Ed Forsyth, Bay
B. Baker, London; C. A. and J
Kentucky; the Hon. James Wightm
W. H. Dunning, Cincinnati.... *Sh*
The Hon. Robert Nelson, Ishpe
Blackstone, Boston; the Hon. W. P.
neapolis; the Hon. E. Britung, Ne
E. Townley, Indianapolis; Charles
hart, Ind.; H. A. Bromley, St. Paul
White, Omaha; F. A. Douglass, Hou
Col. J. M. Layton, Woodstock, C
berg, Rockford.

temptation and no gain in its manufacture. It is probable, indeed, that the principal pressure for swindling the Government came from the dealers who handled the "crooked" whisky, and also probable that they made more money out of the frauds than the distillers themselves. There is every reason to hope, therefore, that the prosecution against the New York Whisky Ring will be in all respects as vigorous and impartial as in Evansville, St. Louis, and Chicago.

It is a matter of considerable interest to the great musical public of this country that the musical features of the Centennial inauguration were not only creditable but more than ordinarily successful. They comprised, first, the great march written by WAGNER, at the order of the Women's Centennial Commission. The piano score of this classical production has already appeared, under the arrangement of Mr. THOMAS, and is now the despair of pianists. Although it will have an immense circulation in this form, it is but fair to say that the piano score comes about as near the real effect of the orchestral as stage thunder does the real article. The performance of it at Philadelphia seems to have been a most remarkable success. The BUCK cantata, notwithstanding LANIER's preposterous words, was also given with fine effect, and Mr. WHITNEY obtained a tumultuous encore from the largest audience ever assembled in America for his singing of the bass solo in it,—a number to which we have already called attention in THE TRIBUNE. The dignity and majesty of Mr. PAINE's setting of the WHITTIER Hymn also seem to have made a deep impression upon the multitude, notwithstanding the fact that the music, like the hymn, is utterly destitute of the popular Star-Spangled Banner elements, and might have been written for the classical locality of a Rhenish festival or Gewandhaus concert. Mr. THOMAS has added another leaf to his laurels, if not a whole crown, in having musically inaugurated this great show without a single trick of the showman or any letting down from his high musical standards.

We nowadays hear a great deal about English justice, its promptness, swiftness, and equality, but what ELIZABETH TRACY, a young English girl of 16, thinks of it, may be inferred from the following facts: ELIZABETH TRACY was servant of a farmer in her native village. One morning she was sent out to the shed for wood. While there she dropped her brooch and lit a match that she might see to find it. Shortly afterwards the shed was on fire, and, although it was speedily extinguished, she was arrested for arson. She protested her innocence, explained how the fire occurred, and even said that she had been to the clergyman and told him all about it. Her prosecutor failed to show any motive why she should commit the crime, and her good character was established, nevertheless the Squire committed her for trial at the next assizes. It is the law of England that no winter assize is held on a circuit unless there are six persons to be tried. As ELIZABETH's neighborhood was a very quiet one and there were no other cases, no winter assize was held. As no one could or would furnish bail, this young girl, guilty of no crime, lay in the jail seven long, weary months, and was then tried and acquitted by the jury, which did not leave its seats. It is evident from the facts of this story of English injustice that English justice needs reform, and that exact justice would award this young girl some reparation which would be equivalent for the crime which the law committed upon her.

Our attention has been called to an erroneous statement concerning the operations of the sinking fund of the United States, contained in the following paragraph, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE some days ago:

Under the existing law, there is set apart every year not merely 1 per cent of the actual amount of the debt at the time the law was passed, but also on the amount of the sinking fund, which increases from year to year. *To continue this system will be to constantly increase taxation until the debt should be entirely discharged*; and as the debt grows smaller, instead of taxation decreasing in proportion as it ought to, *the burden on the people will grow larger*. No party will undertake to sustain this growing tax for the liquidation of a decreasing debt.

Under the law there is paid into the sinking fund annually a sum equal to 1 per cent of the then outstanding principal of the public debt. This sum is used to purchase outstanding bonds, which are added to the previous accumulations in the sinking fund, and thereafter bear 6 per cent interest. The annual payments into the sinking fund therefore are: 1. A sum equal to 1 per cent on the amount of the principal of the public debt on the 1st of July annually. 2. Interest at 6 per cent on the amount of the public debt purchased for the fund. The operation is that the amount of the per cent grows less every year with the decline in the amount of the debt, while the amount of interest added to the fund grows larger. No additional taxation is required, and as the population is increased the proportionate taxation becomes less.

The testimony in the libel suit of the San Francisco *Bulletin* against the *Alta California* has made clear why the Bank of California failed, though it has scarce justified the cruel assault the *Bulletin* made upon RALSTON's memory on the very day of his funeral. MILLS, now the President of the bank, and from its foundation a Director, testified that the examination of the bank affairs after the failure showed that RALSTON had used up about four millions of its funds in his private speculations, and that the monthly dividends of 1 per cent paid to stockholders for the three years previous had, in fact, been paid out of the deposits. Of the four millions of the bank's funds lost by RALSTON in his stock-gambling operations, about two and a quarter millions had been charged to the account of the sugar refinery owned by the bank. The only mystery about the bank failure in view of the testimony is how the Directors were so easily kept in ignorance of its affairs while RALSTON was squandering their millions.

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It was rumored about the streets yesterday that the late Mayor intended to order the police to arrest Mayor HOYNE and take him to the police station if he signed any more saloon licenses. But the report proved untrue, and was probably started as a joke by some wag who wished to place the ex-Mayor in an absurd light before the community.

Mr. ANDREW SHUMAN, the genial editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, is one of the most prominent candidates mentioned for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. He possesses two valuable aids to success before the Convention,—a large number of friends and no lack of qualifications.

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PERSONAL.

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The Rev. Dr. William S. Perry, who received calls to the Presidency of Hobart and Kenyon Colleges at about the same time, has accepted the invitation by the latter institution, provided the college buildings be put in a condition befitting the dignity of the place.

A second case of cremation has occurred in Milan. The remains of Signora Anna Pozzi, who died in November last, were burnt on the 24th ult. in the presence of her husband and a few persons representing the medical faculty, the municipality, and the Cremation Society.

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A young lady in New York, whose father has received Princes at his table and is still enormously wealthy, graduated lately as a Kindergarten teacher, and is about to take a position in a Kindergarten school. She says she has no notion of spending her time fluttering her feathers on the sidewalk, and her father would not make it an object for her to become a cook.

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The Rev. M. J. Savage, of Boston, said in a recent sermon that the Americans are the stupidest people in the world. They put their affairs into the hands of fools and rascals, and then, growing more stupid, they find fault with the foolishness and rascality from which they suffer. Mr. Savage proposes to improve the quality of our rulers, and quicken their wits by giving them larger salaries,—a course of physic which would rather encourage than reduce the sum total of official ignorance and depravity.

John I. Clark, of Petersburg, Va., disappeared suddenly the day appointed for his marriage, and the bride was subjected to all the mortification consequent upon such an act. He has since published a card explaining that he had no intention to desert the lady, but "was made very drunk" by a number of friends in a frolic. He offers all the reparation in his power, and it is expected the wedding will soon take place. This incident reminds the New York *Sun* that one of Gen. Grant's staff-officers disappeared similarly, and for similar reasons, on his wedding-day, but aferwards turned up and was married.

Dr. S. M. Landis, of Philadelphia, has been exhibiting his asinine qualities in Tammany Hall, New York. He played *Hamlet* Tuesday night, having an imaginary company, all the supporting parts being read by persons stationed behind the scenes. For Wednesday night Dr. Landis advertised his last appearance "in his blood-curdling recital of 'Richard the Third.'" The advertisement concludes thus: Mr. Mortimer said to Dr. Landis, after the first performance of "Richard:" "Doctor, for heaven's sake, get a wooden dagger; the way you flourish that sharp knife about is terrible. I have heard men say that they wouldn't be near you for all the world; you had better get a wooden dagger." Landis is either a lunatic or a buffoon—it is not quite clear which.

"The Dilemma," a novel which has been running in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and which is now announced for publication, promises to be one of the most important literary works of the year. While running in serial form it attracted widespread attention, and since its appearance in book form it has been approved by high authorities. The London *Times* says of it: "With great vigor of execution, it shows a marked originality of conception, and had the author's incognito not been transparent, we should have unhesitatingly pronounced it not only the work of a soldier, but of a highly accomplished man of the world." The novel bears on the title page the statement that it is "by the author of 'The Battle of Dorking.'" This "author" is understood to be Col. Chesney, lately deceased.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—A. D. Bates, New Orleans; Lorenzo Llagureo and Luis M. Lopez, Havana; J. J. Duarte, R. Nicoli, T. Marin, and V. Escalante, Yucatan, Mexico; M. M. Corella, Mexico; R. M. Sly, New South Wales; Joseph A. Dane, Boston; R. C. Albree, Pittsburg; the Hon. S. S. Burt, Marquette; A. C. Moss, Sandusky; G. M. Hagar, Maine.... *Grand Pacific*—R. N. Syms, Hartford; C. A. Swineford, Baraboo; J. B. Brigham, Boston; Gazzam Gano and Richard Smith, *Gazette*, Cincinnati; J. J. Brinckerhoff, Springfield; W. J. Nichols, New York; C. S. Hamilton, Milwaukee; F. Corbin, Connecticut; Emory Cobb, Kankakee; John G. Daggett, Boston; Ansley Gray, Wisconsin.... *Tremont House*—The Hon. A. Means, Peru; John P. Flietz, Detroit; the Hon. W. P. Orr, Ohio; Col. C. H. Deane, Peoria; Col. W. L. Brayton, New York; the Rev. A. C. Henderson, Melbourne, Australia; W. Lee Kirby, India; the Hon. Addison Bybee, Indianapolis; Mark West, Madison, Wis.; the Hon H. L. Pope, Dayton; Ed Forsyth, Bay City; Capt. R. B. Baker, London; C. A. and J. F. Robbins, Kentucky; the Hon. James Wightman, Pittsburg; W. H. Dunning, Cincinnati.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. Robert Nelson, Ishpeming; N. B. Blackstone, Boston; the Hon. W. P. Ankeny, Minneapolis; the Hon. E. Britung, Negaunee; Col. G. E. Townley, Indianapolis; Charles Rawson, Elkhart, Ind.; H. A. Bromley, St. Paul; Gen. H. K. White, Omaha; F. A. Douglass, Houghton, Mich.; Col. J. M. Layton, Woodstock, C. W.; H. Osterberg, Rockford.

CENTENNIAL.

About 30,000 Persons in the Exhibition Buildings Yesterday.

A Disgusting Catalogue Swindle in Unhampered Operation.

Probable Constitution of the Jury to Award Premiums.

An Attendance Wednesday of 290,000 Shown by Receipts and Registers.

Grand Banquet Last Night Given by Sir Edward Thornton.

Grant Disgusted with the Plebeian Proclivities of Dom Pedro.

YESTERDAY.

AND THE MORNING AND THE EVENING WERE THE SECOND DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 11.—When the city wake up this morning it was pervaded with a general headache, and such other bad feelings as nature imposes on humanity after a period of indiscreet dissipation. The average Philadelphian had howled and cheered himself hoarse on the previous day, and had endured legions of discomforts while standing in the packed throng under a broiling sun three or four hours, just for the privilege of seeing a few distinguished men stand on a platform and make gestures at him. Of course, not one in ten thousand heard a word of the speeches that were made; yet, with that enthusiasm which somehow endows people with the faculty of doing extraordinary and foolish things, they survived the infliction of heat and fatigue only to throw themselves into still greater spasms of mental and physical exertion, and all the afternoon they elbowed their way—these hundred thousand people—around the Centennial grounds and through the buildings, joggled and pushed here and there, and washed occasionally from place to place as irresistibly as

FLATSOM ON THE STORM-RIDDEN SEA.

They were good-humored, too, and laughed and romped, and viewed the various articles on exhibition with the glee of children in a new play-house. No spot on the wide grounds was secure from their invasion. They chaffed and hustled the officious guards, breaking over barriers without any regard for regulations or their own safety, and they stared the solemn Japanese architects quite out of countenance.

TOWARDS EVENING,

last night, when the clouds broke, and the blue sky began to put in a tattered appearance, the bustle on the streets was renewed. The decorations showed not a whit less beautiful from their baptism, and the illumination began. Vast crowds lined the streets until midnight, and so reluctantly did they retire that it was nearly morning before Philadelphia again presented a natural aspect.

People, as might be expected, rose late

THIS MORNING.

It was 10 o'clock before much life was manifested on the streets in the vicinity of Fairmount Park. At first they began to come in family driblets, then in showers of squads, and finally the long and continuous pouring of crowds. At noon 35,000 people were on the ground, and about that number remained there all day. No storm came to quell their enjoyment, and, when a tender zephyr floated up from the West and cooled the submissive atmosphere, nothing was wanting on the part of the weather to complete the general happiness.

A GREAT CATALOGUE SWINDLE.

This morning, on entering the grounds, visitors were greeted by numerous blue-coated boys with the welcome cry, "Here's your official catalogue all complete!" Of course everybody wanted one. Inquiry revealed the fact that the books were in four volumes, 25 cents being asked for each. Investing in two which pretended to contain a list of all exhibits in the main building, I hastened into that portion of the Exhibition, and, book in hand, began a survey of the first country that I struck. It happened to be Peru, and my surprise was great when I found that Peru was not even named in the catalogue—neither was Chili, though both these countries are largely represented. Furthermore, even in the case of those countries which were catalogued, I found it almost impossible to identify any article mentioned therein. The fact is that the publication which is dignified with the name of official catalogue is a humbug of the worst kind. It is not only bunglingly arranged, but it is full of the most glaring errors. Any one who buys one is simply throwing away money. In addition to its other defects it is crammed from beginning to end with advertising, whole pages being inserted, and frequently one side of a leaf has an advertisement upon it, while on the other is printed the regular matter. Notwithstanding the universal complaint from people who had been inveigled into purchasing one or more of the books, the agents of the Catalogue Company continued to assure everybody that they were complete, and refused to refund anybody's money. Visitors will do well to shun the "Official Catalogue." Many of the countries have prepared catalogues of their own exhibits, and these are generally accurate.

THE LIST OF JURORS

who are to award the premiums to the best exhibitors has not yet been decided upon by the Commission. It is very important that judicious selections should be made, and the matter was left with a committee consisting of Miss Prosser of New York, McCormick of Arizona, and Nelson of Alabama. The jury will consist of 250 members, of which 125 will be from foreign countries. The American jurors will be selected from the different States, according to the extent of their exhibits. Pennsylvania will have 12, New York probably 12. Massachusetts will come third on the list.

THE ILLINOIS JURORS

have been already chosen by the Committee. They will be as follows: John P. Reynolds for the jury on farm machinery and implements; Potter Palmer for the jury on textures and fine fabrics; J. M. Gregory, of the Champaign Industrial University, for the jury on education. The Centennial Commission has not yet dissolved, though so earnestly requested to do so by the press of this city. They met this afternoon and held a secret session, at which all the members were present.

THEODORE THOMAS.

The old Edwin Forrest mansion has been turned into a beer hall, and was opened this evening by Theodore Thomas with a huge orchestra. The house and grounds were crowded. These concerts are to be kept up during the summer.

To the Western Associated Press.

VISITORS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—It is estimated that up to the time of closing the Exposition last evening, over 250,000 people had passed in at the gates. No exact count can be made, as the registering arrangements were not complete, and thousands entered without registry. In the city the excitement and jollification were kept up nearly all night, and Philadelphia wore an aspect of liveliness and gayety, as has heretofore seemed impossible.

GRAND RECEPTION.

The principal social feature of the event, last evening, was the reception at the residence of Mr. George W. Childs. The guests included the President and Mrs. Grant, the Cabinet members, several Senators and Governors, Chief-Justice Waite, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and Hancock, four or five Admirals, the Mayors of half a dozen cities, and a great number of foreign dignitaries. Among these were Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, with the Empress, Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and nearly all the Centennial Commissioners from foreign countries.

Various other brilliant receptions took place during the evening.

To-day the excitment and enthusiasm was in full force. The display of flags and the decorations on all the streets is boundless, and a continuous throng of visitors is pressing into the Exposition.

The opening of the Centennial may be declared a great and unequivocal success.

President Grant and the Washington officials will leave for the Capital to-morrow morning.

Counting of the receipts and registers of the gates of the Exposition is now going on, and, although far from complete, shows an attendance of 290,000 on the grounds yesterday.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON,

Special Commissioner from Great Britain to the Centennial Exhibition, gave a grand dinner to-night at St. George's Hall. There were 169 invitations. The room was tastefully decorated. At one end was a full-length portrait of Queen Victoria. On the other side were American and British flags. The orchestra, at the opposite end of the room, was profusely decorated with the flags of all nations, those of England and America being gracefully entertwined. Among the most prominent of the guests were Dom Pedro, President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Robeson, Chandler, and Taft, Attorney-General Pierrepont, Chief Justice Waite, ex-Speaker Blaine, G. W. Childs, Representatives Faulkner, Randall, and Jay, Professors Baird and Henry, Senator Ferry, General Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, Samuel Ward, of New York; Col. Thomas A. Scott, Hon. Elijah Ward, of New York; ex-Governor Bigler and ex-Mayor Fox. The Diplomatic Corps was represented by those serving as Commissioners from their respective Governments, and British Consul Archibald. The President and more prominent guests, with Sir Edward and Dom Pedro, were at the head of the principal table. The three tables, extending the entire length of the hall, were handsomely decorated with flowers.

After dinner was over, Sir Edward alluded to the President, twice elected, as having presided over the ceremony of inauguration yesterday, and spoke of England's having contributed her mite to the Exposition. There was only a rivalry in the arts of peace between the two countries. He wished the company to drink the health of the President of the United States. This was done, and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," amid the applause of the assembled guests. The President then thanked Sir Edward for the kind allusion to his countrymen. He knew of no better reply than to ask them all to drink to the health of Her Majesty the Queen. This was done while the orchestra played the national air of England.

GRANT.

IMPERIAL PEDRO, TURNED TO TALK, MAY STOP A WHOLE PROCESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Senators who have returned from the Centennial represent the President as not altogether pleased with the manner in which he was received. He was compelled to wait a considerable time for Dom Pedro, who insisted upon stopping and talking to all the mechanics.

MORE.

After that it was impossible to get even a glass of water or a mouthful of anything to eat for the President. The management had also arranged that the President should shake hands for two hours with the thousands of strangers, a proceeding which he did not relish, and did not submit to, but left the grounds where he could get rest and refreshments.

THE CENTENNIAL LEGION.

THE ORGANIZATION COMPLETED—THE PROGRAMME AT PHILADELPHIA.

New York World, May 9.

The Executive Committee, charged with the organization of this representative corps of volunteer military of the "Old Thirteen," met at the headquarters of the "Old Guard" yesterday. The following is the roster of companies, with dates of organization and names of commanding officers:

1775—The Providence Light Infantry, of Rhode Island, Col. Bullock commanding.

1793—The Fayetteville Light Infantry, of North Carolina, Maj. Charles Haigh commanding.

1807—The Washington Light Infantry, of South Carolina, Maj. R. C. Gilchrist commanding.

1808—The Boston Light Infantry, of Massachusetts, Capt. W. N. Noyes commanding.

1813—The State Fencibles, of Pennsylvania, Capt. John W. Ryan commanding.

1816—The New Haven Greys, of Connecticut, Maj. T. A. Barnes commanding.

1826—The Old Guard, of New York, Maj. G. W. McLean commanding.

1828—The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, Capt. Samuel Hodges commanding.

1854—The Amoskeag Veterans, of New Hampshire, Maj. ——— commanding.

1854—The Clinch Rifles, of Georgia, Capt. Frank G. Ford commanding.

1866—The Fifth Regiment Maryland National Guard, by detail of seventy-five men in one company, Capt. ——— commanding.

1808—The Phil. Kearney Guard, of New Jersey, Capt. W. H. De Hart commanding.

1875—The American Rifles, of Delaware, Capt. Samuel M. Wood commanding.

The organization was declared completed by the enrollment of the above commands. The following gentlemen were then announced as the choice of the companies of the Legion for field officers:

Gen. H. W. Slocum, of New York, elected by the companies from the Middle States.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, elected by the companies from the Southern States.

Gen. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, elected by the companies from the Eastern States.

These selections were confirmed. It was ordered that the headquarters of the Legion should be established forthwith in this city, under the direction of the three field officers; that an Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary, and seven aides-de-camp be appointed at the earliest date by the field officers, distributed among the States so that there shall be a representative of each State in the field and staff, all of whom are to appear in Continental uniform, mounted. It was also voted unanimously to invite the West Point Cadets and Annapolis Naval Cadets to unite with the Legion in the Fourth of July parade, the cadets to form a batalion to be escorted by the Legion as a mark of the respect in which these National institutions are held by the people of the "Old Thirteen." The Legion will parade in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, and will assemble in Chestnut street, centre, in front of Independence Hall. The colors of the Legion will be the Revolutionary flag of Col. William Washington Troop, known as the "Eutaw flag," the old Continental flag, and the national colors. The special color-guard of honor will consist of one commissioned officer from each company of the Legion, and invitations will be extended to the few companies of Revolutionary date outside the Legion for details of commissioned officers to unite in doing honor to the colors. Companies of the Legion will bear each the flag of the State it represents. Legion and company colors, color-bearers, and special guards of honor are to meet in Independence Hall before the parade. As soon as the line is formed on the Fourth of July in front of Independence Hall there will be a grand dress-parade, trooping of colors, etc., and it is intended to make this command worthy of the memorable occasion, and an honor to the country.

MEDICAL.

The Michigan Allopaths Refuse to Swallow the Homeopathic Pill.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 11.—At the meeting of the Medical Association to-day the question of homeopathy in the University came up and was discussed with great excitement and bitterness. There was a prevailing sentiment in favor of denouncing utterly the present condition of affairs in the University. Finally, resolutions were adopted:

1. That we are not content with the existing situation of the medical department of the University, because, in our opinion, it is not calculated to maintain or advance medicine as a science with honor or interest to the profession.

2. That a State under our form of Government cannot successfully teach either medicine or theology—that the medical profession ought to be its own teacher and the guardian of its own honor.

3. That we regard all Legislature interference with the government of the University as unconstitutional, wrong in principle, and harmful in its results.

Another resolution was introduced, to the effect that the constitution of the Association be amended so that graduates from the University who get instruction from professors who have anything to do with instructing homeopathic students be not received as members.

The resolution was laid on the table for one year.

A banquet was given to the members of the Association to-night by the physicians of the city in the new hospital pavilion.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—Dr. Abraham Segler, of Ann Arbor.

First Vice-President—Foster Pratt, of Kalamazoo.

Second Vice-President—Eugene Smith, of Detroit.

Third Vice-President—William Parmenter, of Vermontville.

Fourth Vice-President—G. K. Johnstone, of Grand Rapids.

Recording Secretary—George E. Ranney, of Lansing.

Corresponding Secretary—Edward Cox, of Battle Creek.

Treasurer—Gordon Chetlock, of Jackson.

The following delegates of the International Medical Congress, to be held at Philadelphia next September, were chosen: Eugene Smith, of Detroit; Donald MacLean, of Ann Arbor; Edward Cox, of Battle Creek; H. O. Hitchcock, of Kalamazoo; Charles Seephard, of Grand Rapids; H. B. Baker, of Lansing; William Brownell, of Utica; Horace Tupper, of Bay City; William Brodie, of Detroit.

Nine delegates were also elected to the American Medical Association, which meets in June at the same place as follows: Drs. H. A. Cleland, of Detroit; E. A. Dunster, of Ann Arbor; E. Twiss of Union City; J. H. Bennett, of Coldwater; John Brady, of Grand Rapids; George E. Ranney, of Lansing; William Brownell, of Utica; J. R. Thomas, of Bay City.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 11.—Daniel Gilmore, of Monticello, Pratt County, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 11.—The firm of Costen & Spencer, of this city, made an assignment to-day. They had large planing mills, sash and blind factory, etc., and had been established several years in an extensive lumber business. The liabilities are not announced.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 11.—The Johnson Gingham Manufacturing Company, at North Adams, failed to-day. Heavy liabilities; throwing 200 hands out of work.

KANSAS CROPS.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 11.—Specials from twelve places, representing nearly the whole of Kansas, show the wheat crop unusually better than ever before, and at least 20 per cent average more than last year. About 10 per cent of last year's crop is in hand. Preparations for corn-planting show there will be a much larger acreage—probably 25 per cent more than last year. Planting is late. Not over 10 per cent is yet in the ground, but the prospects are that all will be planted in the next ten days if the weather continues good.

FOREIGN.

The Fanatical Movement in Turkey Growing in Intensity.

Another and More Serious Outbreak Feared at Salonica.

Proposition for a General Conference on the Eastern Question.

A Rigid Press Censorship Established at Constantinople.

Paul Cassagnac Challenged to Combat by a Brother Deputy.

TURKEY.

PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, May 11.—The *Daily Telegraph* says: "If we are not mistaken, the English Ambassador at Constantinople has informed the Government that the situation is critical. A violent outbreak, of which the Christians will become the victims, may occur at any moment throughout Turkey, and even in Constantinople. We would not be surprised, therefore, if the English Mediterranean squadron was ordered immediately to Besekir Bay, at the mouth of the Hellespont, the same as on the eve of the Crimean war."

BERLIN, May 11.—It is understood that Count Andrassy has expressed views strongly adverse to the Austrian armed intervention in the Turkish complications.

THE PLAGUE.

LONDON, May 11.—Advices from Bagdad state that from the 16th to the 22d of April the number of deaths from the plague were 336. At Hillah, during the same period, there were 159 deaths.

THE GRAND VIZIER DISMISSED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11.—The Sultan dismissed the Grand Vizier, and summoned to Constantinople Hussein Avnie Pasha, who is considered the head of the war party, and who, it is rumored, is to be appointed either Grand Vizier or Generalissimo of the Turkish armies.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK FEARED.

PARIS, May 11.—*Le Temps* says no arrests have been made yet in Salonica. The bodies of the victims remained unburied yesterday. The assassination is not an isolated occurrence. The Mussulmans were previously much agitated over the news from Herzegovina, and had assembled several times for the purpose of preparing for a massacre of Christians. The French Consul at Salonica had been insulted several times.

Dispatches from Salonica as late as yesterday evening say fresh disturbances are apprehended there. The Christians closed their shops. The military force is insufficient to restrain a mob.

A GENERAL CONFERENCE PROPOSED.

Private advices from Berlin indicate that there is no intention of proceeding to armed intervention in Turkey at present. Austria desires to transform the present Conference of the Northern Powers into a general European Conference.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

LONDON, May 11.—A more rigid censorship of the press has been established in Constantinople. An order has been issued directing that all newspapers be submitted to the inspection and approval of the censors before publication.

LATEST.

LONDON, May 12—5 a. m.—The Russian Telegraph Agency reports that the Salonica affair has caused a panic throughout Turkey. The foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople have resolved to meet every day to consider the state of affairs. Upon later intelligence the Ambassadors have agreed to ask their respective Governments to send additional men-of-war to Constantinople.

The *Ruski Mer* says the Porte is hastening military preparations against Montenegro. Twenty fresh battalions have arrived at Scutari and five at Antivari.

LONDON, May 12—6 a. m.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* received a communication from a person of unquestionable authority who considers that the financial movement in Salonica is gaining in intensity. The correspondent thinks the Salonica affair may be the effect of an agitation which has been carefully fomented in view of the eventual necessity of a "holy war." He hopes the Powers will take prompt measures to prevent horrors which may be foreseen.

The *Times* dispatch from Berlin says Russia and Austria have placed their men-of-war in the Archipelago at the disposal of Germany in case there should be any further attempt to molest the Germans in Turkey before the arrival of the German squadron.

A Vienna dispatch says Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro have sent special envoys to Berlin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ALBERT EDWARD'S ARRIVAL.

LONDON, May 11.—The Serapis, with the Prince of Wales on board, together with the royal yacht Osborne and the steam frigate Raleigh, passed Hurst Castle this morning. The yacht Alberta, with the Princess of Wales and the royal children, met the Prince in the Solent, and all the vessels proceeded to Portsmouth, where a public reception will be given to the Prince.

THE WINSLOW CASE.

Lord Derby sent on Saturday last his answer to Secretary Fish's letter of March 31 on the Winslow case.

THE EUROPEAN GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, May 8.—The *Mark-Lane Express*, in its review of the British corn-trade for the past week, says there has been no noticeable change in the aspect of the country. All vegetation is making slow progress, owing to the prevalent cold winds. The season in Scotland is much behindhand; adverse weather has caused seeding to be unusually protracted. In the trade a tendency to increased activity has been apparent, millers buying more freely, and speculators showing considerable interest in the present course of prices. Transactions for the Continent at our local markets have been only of a tentative nature. Some small quantities of both English and foreign wheat have been taken for export. The export demand for oats having abated, prices declined slightly. The supplies of maize have been sufficient to check an advance. Continental advices, except from France, are fairly satisfactory as to the condition of crops, although want of sunshine has been felt there also. Navigation has not been resumed at St. Petersburg, and prices of wheat are very high both there and at Odessa.

THE EGYPTIAN DEBT.

LONDON, May 11.—In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that no portion of the founders' shares of the Suez Canal belonging to the Khedive had been placed at the disposal of the British Government.

TOBAGO.

Lowther, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, informed the House that the rioting in Tobago was confined to one plantation. The mob killed a woman. The riot had been suppressed, and there was no fear it would be renewed.

NO CENSURE.

The House debated the vote of censure moved by Sir Henry James in the censure of the Government in regard to the Royal Titles act, declaring that the Royal proclamation did not forfeit the pledges under which the bill was passed. Sir Henry James, the Marquis of Hartington, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Childers supported, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy and Disraeli spoke against it. After an animated discussion a division was had, and the motion was rejected by vote of 334 to 226.

FRANCE.

A MANIAC STARTLES THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, May 11.—At the opening of yesterday's session of the Chamber of Deputies, at Versailles, a bookseller named Rastown cried out from the gallery: "In the name of God and Joan of Arc, live Napoleon the Fourth! Down with the Gambettists and Orleanists!" He was arrested amid considerable confusion. A majority, however, considered the episode as a freak of insanity. On appearing before the Questo, Rastown said: "I have fulfilled my duty, you can do what you like with me." He was released.

DeMahy, a Radical, has been elected Deputy from Ile de la Reunion.

BALLOON ACCIDENT.

PARIS, April 20.—A somewhat serious balloon accident is reported. M. R. Camille Dartois, with two companions, MM. Gaufray and Pelletier, made an ascent from Mans about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. An hour later the inhabitants of a town called Bonnetable, some distance from the place of ascent, were thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the appearance of a balloon careering about, devoid, to all appearance, of control, some 40 metres only above the ground. The day was unusually gusty, and it is little to be wondered at that M. Dartois and his unfortunate companions found themselves at the mercy of some unexpected currents, which treated them in the roughest way. After a great deal of skimming backwards and forwards, the balloon appears to have struck against some poplars, among which it beat itself to pieces, while the three wretched aeronauts were precipitated to the ground. According to the latest reports, MM. Dartois and Gaufray have escaped with a broken thigh and a broken leg respectively, and no doubts are entertained as to their recovery. M. Pelletier, however, is in a worse case, for he was taken up unconscious, and, although he shows no external bruises, the doctors fear that he has suffered some serious internal injury.

CASSAGNAC CHALLENGED.

LONDON, May 12.—5 a. m.—A *Times* Paris dispatch says: It is reported that M. Rouvier, radical deputy, from Marseilles, has challenged M. Paul de Cassagnac in consequence of a violent scene in the Chamber yesterday evening. M. Rouvier, who has been charged with scandalous conduct by the *Figaro* newspaper, asked for an investigation. Bonapartist and other deputies interrupted him while speaking. Rouvier advanced towards Cassagnac shaking his fist.

The Chamber adjourned until Monday.

SPAIN.

THE POPE TO ALPHONSO.

ROME, May 11.—The Pope has written a reply to King Alphonso's last letter, which gave assurances that Spain was Catholic, and that Catholics need fear nothing from the new Constitution, and maintained that the religious liberty clause was not inconsistent with the spirit of the concordat of 1851. The Pope thanks the King for his letter, but avoids discussion of the question at issue.

THE FUEROS.

SAN SEBASTIAN, May 11.—The Provincial Juntas met yesterday in this city, and in Bilbao and Vittoria. The again instructed their delegates to maintain the original demands for the maintenance of the fueros.

GERMANY.

THE CZAR IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, May 11.—The Czar has arrived here.

VON ARNIM.

The State Tribunal, at the request of Count von Arnim, has decided to adjourn the trial for treason until Oct. 5. Ex-President Thiers will be called as a witness for the defense, but the Tribunal has refused the demand of the accused that Bismarck be summoned to testify.

BOHEMIA.

A DUEL.

PRAGUE, May 11.—The Prince Anespeig and Count Leopold Kalourat fought a duel here on Friday last. The Prince was shot in the chest and dangerously wounded.

CUBA.

NO EXEMPTION FROM TAX.

HAVANA, May 11.—A decree has been issued declaring that the claims made by foreigners residing in the islands, and by some of their Consuls, to exemption from extraordinary contributions are founded in error. All foreigners under protection of the Government must pay like Spanish subjects the taxes levied. This decree is understood to be principally directed against the Germans who claim exemption under a treaty between Germany and Spain.

CRIME.

STAGES ROBBED.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 11.—Two stages from San Antonio to Kingsbury were stopped yesterday and the passengers and mail robbed, about 8 miles west of Seguin. The passengers arrived here to-day. They state that one of the robbers rode alongside of the coach and inquired of the driver if he had noticed a man on a sorrel horse pass. He took a good look at the coach and passengers. Soon after three masked men, armed with repeating rifles, and mounted, advanced from each side of the road and ordered the passengers to alight from both stages, give up their weapons first, and then all their money. They allowed the passengers to retain their watches and jewelry. The robbers cut open the mail bags and robbed the mails. The passengers state that the robbers secured about $600 in currency, four revolvers, and two Spencer rifles which were in cases, besides the mail matter. There were four men among the fourteen passengers armed with revolvers, in both coaches. They did not fire on the robbers. It is reported that a company from Kingsbury has started out in pursuit.

A FORTUNATE THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 11.—An individual named John Miller was arrested in this city a day or two ago, for the larceny of 4 gallons of whisky from the saloon of M. E. Bannon, and not being able to furnish bonds in the sum of $500 for his appearance before the Grand Jury when wanted, is now confined in the County Jail. Miller is an ex-convict and a late recipient of Executive clemency. He was pardoned by Gov. Beveridge on the 28th of April last. He was then serving his third term, having been sentenced from Chicago in December, 1875, to one year's imprisonment for the larceny of a lot of clothing from the residence of George Schneider. Some of his pals swore that he (Miller) was in Laporte, Ind., at the time the theft was committed, and his wife played it so fine on Mr. Schneider that she enlisted his sympathy, and although Miller is a well-known thief, the parties interested experienced little difficulty in obtaining a pardon, and he was turned loose to continue his depredations.

SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 11.—Warren Clough was arrested at Seward last night, charged with the murder of his brother Nathan there several days ago. He was sent to jail to await the sitting of the Grand Jury. The Coroner's jury assembled just previous to his arrest and rendered a verdict which led to it. The evidence before the Coroner has not been made public, but it is understood to be very strong against the person arrested. Much excitement prevailed in Seward last night. The guard around the prison was strengthened for fear of lynch law. The murder was a most deliberate one. Warren Clough has always borne an excellent reputation, and has many friends who scout the idea of his guilt.

FOND DU LAC ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., May 11.—August Bozah, the half-witted wretch who debauched an insane woman a few months since, both being inmates of the County Poor House, was to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

Fodenberg, the confidence operator who was brought here from Davenport, Ia., to answer a complaint of the Mihills Manufacturing Company of obtaining goods on false pretenses, to-day settled the matter by paying the claim in full. There are numerous other victims of Fodenberg's sharpness, who will no doubt proceed against him at once.

CORRECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 11.—In order that the vigilance of the police may not be relaxed in their efforts to capture the real thieves who robbed here recently, I am requested to correct my recent dispatch, and state that the report as to their capture was not true. The two women who were captured proved to be the daughters of citizens, who were following a couple of young men for the purpose of ascertaining if they were in the habit of visiting a house of ill-repute, as had been reported to them. The doctor did not get any money.

KIDNAPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Harry, son of Henry and Hattie McCabe, of New York, about 4 years old, was taken from Sebastian Quagliani, a rider in Montgomery Queen's circus, last night, by Charles Sonntag by legal process in accordance with a telegram from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of New York, to-day, on a habeas corpus. The custody of the child was awarded Sonntag, pending the arrival of evidence from New York.

MURDER TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 11.—In the Wilner murder trial, the jury having been impaneled, County-Attorney Martin opened the case and the evidence for prosecution was taken. The defence will probably be the insanity of Mrs. Wilner, and the theory that she killed Dr. Garner for imaginary wrongs. Whilst in charge of the Deputy Sheriff the prisoner broke away and ran several blocks before recaptured.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 11.—In the "Mollie Maguire" trial this morning, McCannon, the police officer on duty with Yost when the latter was shot, testified in regard to the immediate pursuit of the murderers in the dark. The Court decided to hold session from 7 to 12 and 1 to 6 for the trial of Munly and McAllister, who are charged with the murder of Wren and Gauger. A jury had been impaneled during the recess.

CONVICTED OF ARSON.

YANKTON, D. T., May 11.—In the District Court to-day the jury found a verdict against Tobe Wart for arson in the first degree. It will be remembered that he was indicted for setting the many incendiary fires here during the winter. The verdict is considered a severe one, the evidence being nearly all circumstantial.

A DRUNKEN FRATRICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—While Allen Ward was taking his drunken brother, Charles, home, at Warsaw, Mo., Tuesday night, Charles demurred, and when Allen attempted to induce him to proceed, he drew a revolver and shot him through the heart.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 11.—In the Mountain Meadow case at Beaver, Judge Boreman to-day admitted Lee to bail in $15,000, and Dame in $20,000. The case was continued to the first Monday in August.

THE BRAIDWOOD MINES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 11.—The different coal-mining companies in Braidwood have decided to reduce the price heretofore paid for digging coal. Their proposition is substantially as follows: Twenty cents off each ton mined, or 15 cents off during the six summer months, and 10 cents off the remainder of the year, with a proviso that the screens be enlarged from ⅞ of an inch to 1⅛ inches. A mass-meeting of non-union miners was held lately, and, although most of the shafts were idle, the attendance was not large. Resolutions were adopted rejecting all propositions tending to a reduction. The annual contracts take effect on the 1st of June next.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Over 100 railroad and steamboat companies have agreed to convey delegates to the National Democratic Convention at half-fare rates, and others will join the arrangement.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 11.—Another large short-horn cattle-sale is announced to take place at Island Grove, this county, on June 7, by James M. Browns & Sons—sixty head of their choice herd.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 11.—At the last meeting of the Common Council the sum of $3,000 was appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the proposed Centennial celebration in this city, on the Fourth of July next. This action on the part of the Council meets with considerable opposition from a certain class of our citizens, and they have requested Mayor Barber to veto the appropriation. In case he refuses to do so, an injunction, restraining the city from disbursing the money for any such purpose, will be applied for. Unless the appropriation sticks there will be no celebration.

CASUALTIES.

EASTERN FLOOD DAMAGE.

WOODSVILLE, N. H., May 11.—The Connecticut River is 18 inches higher than at any time in the past ten years. Farmers are suffering much loss. The Wells River is flooded, and people are using boats in the streets. No trains over the Passumpsic Road to-day. There are several serious wash-outs, which will require several days to repair. Fifty feet is washed out on the Portland & Ogdensburg Road at Lunenburg, Vt.

BOSTON, May 8.—The dam at Smart's Pond, near Lyme, N. H., which furnishes the water supply for the manufacturing towns of Canaan and Enfield, is in great danger of giving way. If it does, the result will be disastrous in the extreme. A large force of men is at work repairing the breaks, but have accomplished little, and to-night the danger is said to be imminent.

BROKE AN AXLE.

THOMASTOWN, Conn., May 11.—By the breaking of an axle this morning a car filled with excursionists was thrown from the track of the Naugatuck railroad down an embankment and into the river. Although the car was badly smashed and became filled with water, none of the occupants were killed, but some twenty were more or less severely injured.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 371 at 10:50 o'clock was caused by a fire in the two-story frame house No. 143 Stewart avenue, owned and occupied as a saloon and residence by Charles Gelia. Damage trifling. Cause unknown.

AT WORCESTER, MASS.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 11.—A fire here, last night, burned Carrivan's currier shop and three dwellings and barns. The loss is $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

RAILROADS.

THE KANSAS CENTRAL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 8.—A public meeting was held in this city last evening to consider the propositions submitted to the people by the Kansas Central Railway Company, who desire to extend their road from Holton, Kan., to Cawker City, Mitchell County, in the same State. This road (narrow-gauge) is now completed from Leavenworth to Holton, a distance of 50 miles. It is very probable that the required aid will be given, as the people of Kansas seem to think that narrow-gauge roads are what they want, requiring, as they do, so much less capital to build and operate them. The narrow-guage in a prairie country will cost from $10,000 to $12,000 per mile to construct and stock it. Taking the maximum $12,000 it would cost only $2,400,000 to construct the road from Leavenworth to Cawker City. The farmers know that they will obtain cheaper rates to Chicago and the other great markets for wheat, and consequently enthusiastically favor the Kansas Central. This road at Leavenworth would connect with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, giving the people of Western Kansas a direct through route to Chicago via Leavenworth. F. T. L.

MICHIGAN RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 11.—The contract for grading the Coldwater & Marshall Railroad from Marshall to Elm Hall, Gratiot County, has been let to a company organized for that purpose. J. Condict Smith, late of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, is a leading man in its construction. The people along the line are to furnish the means to grade the road-bed, tie the road, and build the bridges. It passes through an excellent section of country in Eaton and Ionia Counties.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad will not extend the Lansing Branch to St. Johns the present season, though the citizens along the line offer to grade and tie the road.

The Grand Rapids, Greenville & Alpena Railroad was sold last week for $1,000. It is estimated that $100,000 has been expended between Greenville and Grand Rapids.

THE TAX QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 11.—A number of prominent railroad men, mainly from Southern Illinois, are here, and others are expected to-morrow, to hold a conference with a view of agreeing upon some united action with reference to paying the assessments on capital stock of the roads, should the injunctions restraining the collections of the same be dissolved. If any plan presents itself the railroads are anxious to make some arrangement to pay the tax in installments, say some proportion of the earnings, as, if compelled to pay the whole back tax in a lump, many of the roads would be bankrupted. Forcing the collection would compel the Sheriff to seize the rolling stock of the roads.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

There has been no new developments in the war of the Eastern Trunk lines. Everything has been unusually calm during the last few days, but it is undoubtedly the calm which precedes a storm. The indications are that a large reduction in passenger rates, both East and West-bound, will be made Monday. The rates on West-bound freights will probably also be reduced in a few days. No further reduction in East-bound freights will probably be made, as the prevailing rates are already at bottom figures. Contracts are still being made at from 15 to 20 cents per 100 pounds on grain from Chicago to New York.

WASHINGTON.

More Silver Change—Summing Up the Investigations—Items.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The mint authorities are confident of a further fall in the value of silver. The probable action of the Dutch Government in proceeding with its gold coinage, and withdrawing its silver from circulation, will give a considerable addition to the surplus of silver coin in the market. It appears that, according to the quotations of to-day, the projected new dollar piece is already worth 1 cent less than the greenback dollar. The Treasury has now on hand about $3,000,000 in silver coin, the proceeds of accumulations independent of the silver coinage authorized under the act of 1875, and not subject to the provisions of that act. This sum the Treasurer proposes to put into circulation, which will have the effect to relieve very considerably the embarrassment caused by the present dearth of small change.

It is understood that some of the ablest Democrats in the House are engaged in summarizing the result of the investigations, and that before the session closes these results will be presented to the country in one or two speeches, which will show in an intelligent and readable form what the Congressional inquiries have developed. But the Committees are by no means done. Some of them, as that appointed to inquire into the management of the New Orleans Custom-House, have scarcely begun. A good deal of work remains, and there is no disposition to leave anything undone.

Unless there are a great many arrivals by the morning trains, there will not be a quorum in either House to-morrow.

Elmer Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service, has been summoned as a witness on behalf of Jasper D. Ward.

William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, who is to be Senator from that State for the short term, has a large interest in a Chicago business house.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Gen. Grant had intended to go over to Philadelphia to-morrow, and thus be absent when Dom Pedro arrived here,—in return for the snubbing which the Brazilian Emperor gave Fish and the other Cabinet-officers who went to welcome him in New York Harbor. The Dom was, however, "posted," and so quietly arrived before he had been expected.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

is pronounced a success by those who have inspected it; but some of the United States Commissioners are terribly disgusted by the grasping conduct of the Philadelphians on the Board of Finance, who are running the machine as a great speculation.

OVER THE TURNPIKE ROAD.

Some of our young bloods, fired by the example of the New York Four-in-Hand Club, are talking about establishing a line of stages between Baltimore and Washington. As the road is good, and the scenery attractive, it would be well patronized during the summer-months, especially if the horses were good and driven fast. Of course, the old wayside inns, at which the teams were changed or watered, would have to be revived also, including the tavern kept at Bladensburg by a German named Wirt, whose wife was so remarkable for her beauty that Gen. Washington often patronized the establishment. Of course, no one credits the scandal about the paternity of the landlady's son William, although he did wonderfully resemble, in after years, the Father of his Country.

BASS-FISHING PARTIES

at the Great Falls of the Potomac are all the rage just now; and yesterday the President and his family went there, accompanied by Secretary Chandler and ex-Secretary Borie,—having a pleasant time, but only catching fish, to bring home, with silver hooks. Some fishing is also done on the river from boats, and the amateur oarsmen take parties out every pleasant afternoon. Boating is the popular amusement here just now, and two of the clubs have erected fine boat-houses on the bank of the Potomac.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The public have lost all interest in this performance, and yesterday the galleries of the Senate-Chamber were not one-sixth filled, although those who attended heard two able arguments. Mr. Jenks, of the Jefferson District of Pennsylvania, who was accidentally elected by 500 majority during the disaffection of 1874, made a very logical and sensible argument, and was followed by Judge Hoar, of the Worcester District of Massachusetts, who was impressively eloquent as he urged the Senate to visit Belknap "with the perpetual infamy of his sentence." To-morrow we are to have old Judge Black, who is expected to pour broadsides of red-hot oratorical shot and volleys of sarcasm into the Democratic House and its Managers. Jenks' speech is said to have converted several Senators to the doctrine of jurisdiction over Belknap.

AMUSEMENTS.

Rose Eytinge has been playing "Rose Michel" during the week past to good houses, and some think that she is to fill the place left vacant by the death of Charlotte Cushman. This week we are to have the Vokes Family; and they will be followed by Mary Anderson, a Louisville debutante, who is highly commended.

Beecher is to lecture at the Congregational Church here on Friday, and will receive an ovation from his admirers. Harry Shannon, a boy-elocutionist, is to appear in public; and there is to be a performance of "The Bohemian Girl" by the amateur troupe drilled by Prof. Fairlamb.

May-festivals are abundant, and strawberry parties are beginning to be the rage. But "society," demoralized by exposures made and by others dreaded, is not gay and festive this spring. How can it be? RECONTEUR.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12—1 a. m.—In the Upper Lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, rising followed by stationary barometer, brisk and high north west winds, diminishing in force, and generally cold, clear, or clearing weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 11.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	R'in	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.16	55	50	S. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.04	60	39	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.92	65	44	S. W. fresh	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.86	67	46	S., fresh	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.77	64	67	S. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.74	64	67	S. W., fresh	.....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 68. Minimum, 50.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 11—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne	30.17	48	S., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Bismarck	30.74	46	N.W., light	.....	Clear.
Breckinridge	30.16	49	N., light	.....	Clear.
Davenport	29.91	58	N., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Denver	30.20	56	N. W., gen.	.01	Lt. rain.
Ft. Gibson	30.01	74	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.85	70	N.W., fresh	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.08	48	N. E., fresh	.....	Clearing.
Leavenworth	29.92	70	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.92	45	N. E., brisk	.19	Lt. rain.
Omaha	.....	56	N., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Platte	29.88	54	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.80	60	Calm	.....	Cloudy.

A Roaming Letter.

Amador (Cal.) Ledger.

We have been shown a letter, addressed from London to a lady at Sutter Creek, which has taken twenty-three years to reach its destination. The disposal of about $15,000 worth of property in England, and hence the authorities have put themselves to more than ordinary trouble to see that it fell into the hands of the party to whom it is addressed. It bears the date of April, 1853, and has circumnavigated the globe twice. It has sought its owner in Sydney, Australia, on two different occasions, and, failing in its mission to the Southern Cross, it fell into the London dead-letter office, where it remained for five years. At last it was forwarded to Sutter Creek, and was perused by the rightful party nearly a quarter of a century after it was penned. In the protracted interval that elapsed between its penning and delivery, the estate to which it related was wasted by costly litigation, and is now scarcely worth the trouble of going to look after it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.

SILKS.

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Present the following unparalleled attractions in

SILKS

And Invite Inspection.

Black Gros de Rhine Silks from 85c to $1.

Black Gros Grain Silks, in all the leading brands, from $1 to $10.

Particular attention is called to our $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, and $2.50 grades.

A full and complete line of Colored Gros Grain Silks, ranging from $1 to $5.

Black Damasse Silks in great variety.

Colored Damasse Silks, a large assortment, from $2 to $5.

FANCY SILKS

In Stripes, Checks, and Plaids, at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25 and up.

Specialties in Sicilliennes at $1 and $2.

BLACK AND COLORED AMERICAN SILKS

All at lower prices than ever before offered.

INSURANCE.

BEFORE YOU START FOR THE CENTENNIAL OR ANYWHERE ELSE,

Get a Yearly Accident Policy in the

TRAVELERS

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INS. CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

They insure men of all occupations.
They insure against all kinds of accidents.
They cost but a small sum.
They can be had at short notice.

J. H. NOLAN,

General Agent, No. 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

Agents Everywhere.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

More Activity in Discounts, but the Loan-Market Easy.

New York Exchange Weaker---The Clearings $3,600,000.

The Produce Markets Irregular--Provisions Active, and Close Firm.

Breadstuffs Strong Early, but Afterwards Easier.

The Wheat Movement, Here and in Europe.

FINANCIAL.

The day was a moderately active one at the banks. There was some additional demand for discount. Loans on the whole, however, have fallen considerably in the last fortnight. The finances of the country customers of our local institutions have not changed, and a large proportion of the paper made by them has been renewed. The loan market is easy. Good paper is readily taken, and the banks are able to take a much larger amount than is offered. At the same time no disposition is shown to relax the sharp scrutiny of paper offered. An accommodating policy is pursued towards the regular customers of the banks, but outside applicants have to furnish the best of indorsements or security. Cook County borrowed $100,000 yesterday at 7 per cent. Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent to regular customers. Concessions are made to desirable independent borrowers.

On the street, business is quiet. Rates are 7@18 per cent.

New York exchange was weaker and sold between bank at 25@50c premium per $1,000.

The receipts of currency are about equal to the orders from the country. There was a slightly heavier movement to the wheat districts.

The clearings were $3,600,000.

NEW YORK EXPORTS SILVER TO SAN FRANCISCO.

A new trade has been developed by the introduction of the subsidiary silver coins. Brokers in New York are paying from ½@1 per cent premium for the silver in New York and shipping it to California where they exchange it for gold, which they withdraw. This explanation of the traffic is given by the New York *Evening Post*:

Brokers find a profit in shipping the new coins to California. There, gold only is used for a dollar and upward, and the new silver coins are the fractional parts of a gold dollar. Although silver is at a discount there, yet the scarcity of small change makes the new silver coins worth, we are told, about 95 gold. As they can be obtained here at par in greenbacks, or at 88¾ gold, it will be seen that it is possible to pay 1 per cent premium for them here, and yet make a large profit by shipping them to San Francisco. We heard of $50,000 so shipped yesterday. Assuming that they cost, with premium paid, 90, or $45,000 gold, and could be sold in San Francisco at 95, or $47,500 gold, the profit would be $2,750 gold, less transportation charges. If they could be sold there at only 93, then the profit would be $1,500, less charges. In due time this will regulate itself, for enough subsidiary silver coin will be sent there to make the discount in San Francisco as heavy as here. It is unfortunate that the tendency of the "first step toward specie-payments" should be to level down the currency of the only section of the country that has maintained specie-payments throughout all our currency troubles. About the same profit can be made in sending these coins to the West Indies and to South America.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	122¼	122½
United States 5-20s of '65	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '65—January and July	118½	119
5-20s of '67—January and July	120½	120¾
5-20s of '68—January and July	122⅛	122⅜
10-40s	118¼	118¾
United States new 5s of '81	116¾	117¼
United States currency 6s	126¼	....

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 111⅞@112¼.

Greenbacks were 89⅛@89⅜ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty day.	Sight.
Paris—francs	516¼	513¾
Germany	95¼	96⅛
Belgium	516¼	513¾
Holland	40⅝	41
Switzerland	516¼	513¾
Sweden, etc.	....	27
Austria	....	43½
Amsterdam	40⅝	40⅞

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. bonds	105*	106*
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. sewerage	105*	106*
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. water loan	105*	106*
Cook County 7 ₽ ct. bonds (short)	104*	105*
Cook County 7 ₽ ct. bonds (long)	105½*	106½*
West Park 7 ₽ ct. bonds	....	97*
North Chicago 7 ₽ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	....	95*

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	142	....
City Railway, West Side	145	....
City Railway, West Side, 8 ₽ cent certificates	*102½*	105*
City Railway, North Side	121	123
Traders' Insurance Co.	127	130
Chamber of Commerce	76	78
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co.	....	130
Exposition stock (old)	38	40
Exposition stock (new)	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip) (old)	25	....

*And interest.

STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Gold steady at 112⅛@112⅜, closing at the lowest figure. Carrying rates, 1@2. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were quiet.

State securities were dull, except Tennessees, which are better.

Stocks were dull and weak at the opening, but subsequently became firm, closing at about the best prices of the day. The widest fluctuations were in Michigan Central, which opened at 46¾, declined to 45¾, and closed at 47¼. Transactions, 116,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Pacific Mail, 28,000 Western Union, 9,000 St. Pauls, 4,000 Erie, 46,000 Lake Shore, and 9,000 Michigan Central.

Money market easy at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6.

Customs Receipts, $291,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $27,000.

Clearings, $27,000,000.

Sterling dull, 488@489¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122⅛	Currency 6s	127
Coupons, '65	114⅜	New	118⅜
Coupons, '67	120⅜	New 5s	117
Coupons, '68	122⅝	10-40s, coupons	118⅜
10-40s, reg.	117⅞		

STOCKS.

Western Union	66⅛	C., C., C. & I.	47
Quicksilver	15½	New Jersey Central	94¼
Quicksilver pfd.	21	Rock Island	105
Pacific Mail	20⅜	St. Paul	37⅛
Mariposa	107¼	St. Paul pfd.	63⅞
Mariposa pfd.	107¾	Wabash	2⅞
Adams Express	110	Wabash pfd.	3
Wells-Fargo	87	Fort Wayne	102¼
American Express	62	Terre Haute	3½
U. S. Express	70	Terre Haute pfd.	15
New York Central	110¼	Chicago & Alton	97
Erie	15¼	Chicago & Alton pfd.	104½
Erie pfd.	19	Ohio & Mississippi	17¼
Harlem	137	Del. & Lackawanna	106⅞
Harlem pfd.	133	A. & P. Telegraph	17½
Michigan Central	47¼	Missouri Pacific	11⅜
Panama	128	Atlantic & Pacific pfd.	102½
Union Pacific	62⅜	Indiana Central	4¼
Lake Shore	55	Chicago, B. & Q.	117½
Illinois Central	95½	Central Pacific	106⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburg	92⅜	Union Pacific	104½
Northwestern	40⅜	U. Pac. land-grant	99
Northwestern pfd.	59¼	U. Pac. sinking-fund	91
Hannibal & St. Joe	15		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	43	Virginia 6s, new	31
Tennessee 6s, new	41	Missouri 6s	105¼
Virginia 6s, old	31		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The following are the latest quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Consolidt'd Virginia	71¼	Crown Point	16
California	80¼	Yellow Jacket	28¼
Segregated Belcher	81	Alpha	48
Ophir	54¼	Belcher	19⅜
Chollar	84	Confidence	17⅞
Savage	17¾	Sierra Nevada	16
Mexican	32½	Exchequer	18
Imperial	4½	Overman	62¼
Best & Belcher	55½	Justice	25⅜
Hale & Norcross	54	Caledonia	8¼
Gould & Curry	17¼		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 11.—Rate of discount in open market for three months bills, 1⅝c, being ⅝ below the Bank of England rate.

CONSOLS—Money and account, 96 9-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—65s, 104¼; 67s, 109⅜; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 106¼; New York Central, 101; Erie, 13⅞; preferred, 21¼.

PARIS, May 11.—Rentes, 105f 25c.

LONDON, May 11.—Specie in the Bank of France increased 15,308,000 francs.

FRANKFORT, May 11.—UNITED STATES BONDS—New 5s, 102⅜.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, May 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Triangle block, bounded by Jackson and Wood sts, and Ogden av, dated May 10 (Hugo L. Busing to Lyman G. Mason and Charles S. Davis)	$42,500
West Indiana st, n e cor of Lincoln st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated May 9	3,500
Leavitt st, 455 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 20x120 ft, dated Jan 22	4,000
Sedgwick st, 312 ft n of Menomonee st, w f, 48x125 ft, dated May 11	4,300
Jackson st, n e cor Morgan st, s f, 22x99¼ ft, dated May 9	5,700
Townsend st, 197 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 27x123⅜ ft, dated May 10	1,400
Seymour st, n e cor Kinzie st, w f, 75x128½ ft, undivided ½ of lot, machinery, etc, dated April 11	5,000
Tinkham st, 225 ft n of West Ohio st, w f, 75x124 ft, dated Oct 9, 1873	2,000
Aldine Square, 109⅜ ft w of Vincennes av, s f, 22x145 ft, dated May 4	9,000
Washington st, 60 1-6 ft e of Fifth av, n f, 20⅝x80 ft, dated May 8 (Jane Carl to Isaac M. Daggett)	60,000
Myrtle st, 48 ft s of Birch st, w f, 48x112 4-10 ft, and other property, dated May 8	6,500
Grant place, 190 ft e of Larrabee st, n f, 24x124 ft, and buildings, dated May 10	9,800
Ogden av, 125 ft s w of Twelfth st, s e f, 25x120 ft, dated May 11	1,800

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Desplaines st, 250 ft s of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 11, 1875	$ 800

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	7,040	10,777	10,263	9,222
Wheat, bu	36,530	69,190	45,898	83,391
Corn, bu	45,016	65,254	204,298	153,871
Oats, bu	34,530	15,750	144,492	17,478
Rye, bu	400	700	450	700
Barley, bu	5,770	3,620	2,527	2,027
G. seed, lbs	146,571	25,311	81,248	115,006
F. seed, lbs	21,800	....	....	20,656
B. corn, lbs	520	16,720	40,310	390
C. meats	147,300	....	850,150	344,200
Beef, tcs	....	....	50	....
Beef, brls	....	70	7	70
Pork, bls	....	....	865	650
Lard, lbs	70	....	547,410	208,323
Tallow, lbs	25,483	11,910	95,560	....
Butter, lbs	60,996	31,655	40,455	24,530
D. hogs, No.	10,445	10,461	5,406	6,085
Cattle, No.	6,435	3,337	4,886	2,344
Sheep, No.	1,637	1,108	785	380
Hides, lbs	124,481	80,370	96,940	94,970
H. wines, brls	135	120	126	316
Wool, lbs	143,641	188,287	35,500	428,190
Potatoes, bu	2,406	5,561	....	390
Coal, tons	4,159	....	401	....
Hay, tons	140	78	20	10
Lumber, m	2,186	4,532	1,497	1,717
Shingles, m	252	1,601	470	511
Salt, brls	....	15,088	1,962	1,851
Poultry, lbs	10,440	17,274	....	....
Poultry, coops	14	159	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	2,431	1,747	655	343
Cheese, boxes	424	247	264	419
G. apples, brls	148	125	....	....
Beans, bu	67	....	361	9

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 9,142 bu wheat, 373 bu corn, 368 bu rye, 2,935 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Thursday morning: 3 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 6 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 13 cars No. 2 spring, 15 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do (40 wheat); 15 cars high mixed corn, 36 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars new mixed do, 29 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (84 corn); 3 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (25 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye, 2 cars No. 2 barley, 6 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do. Total (160 cars), 66,000 bu. Inspected out: 79,188 bu wheat, 123,040 bu corn, 163,505 bu oats, 1,468 bu rye, and 2,242 bu barley.

The wheat market continues to engage the most attention on 'Change, and the situation is just as much of an enigma as ever. A great many operators worked along in the darkness of winter, satisfied that they would see daylight before the middle of May; but either the light does not come, or they refuse to see it. Our own market continues active, but chiefly in the speculative way. The quantity of wheat coming here for sale is very small,—less than half that of a year ago,—and the smallness of our receipts is so persistent that people are looking round to discover the cause. It was generally expected that when the spring planting was over we should see a big increase in our receipts, and many operators sold largely short on that hypothesis. But the wheat does not come, and even the 1,500,000 bu on the Upper Mississippi, which was counted on, moves hither but slowly. There is, however, reason to believe that the forward movement from the West has not been light as a whole this spring. More has gone directly through this city and around us by rail than was thought possible near the opening of navigation. The temptation to ship direct from country points to the East is so strong that many parties who used to send their grain here now send it by on the other side, and no little grain has been purchased for that purpose by parties here. This applies to corn as well as to wheat. In all the cereals the quantity sent here for sale this spring is remarkably small, and the present prospect is that our annual grain handling will foot up a smaller total than in any previous year since the War.

There is, however, a fair demand for grain here, to ship, and our stocks are rapidly lessening in consequence. The low rates of rail freights have induced free buying by parties in the East and in Europe, and the result is a decided advance in ocean freights, partially due to the withdrawal of several vessels from the service. Two of the ocean lines withdrew half their vessels some days ago, and it was expected at latest advices that others would follow the lead. Some of our through (rail) lines have suffered severely in consequence. Large lots of grain were billed through from this point to Europe at rates based on 4d@4½d from the seaboard, and the carriers neglected to secure the ocean carriage till those rates had been nearly doubled.

A good deal is being said now about the rather large movement of wheat to the Continent of Europe. The number of vessels passing the Dardanelles reported for the week ending the 20th of April was 109 (which was possibly for the preceding three weeks). Most of those were destined for Continental ports. There has also been a free movement from the United States, both to Great Britain and the Continent. Parties in the trade say that, though wheat is sometimes sent to England by the owners here, they never send it to the Continent on their ownres ponsibility, but wait for it to be ordered (bought). The Continent takes the Black Sea wheat direct, and never looks elsewhere so long as that supply is sufficient. It is argued, therefore, that the present demand upon the United States proves that much more wheat is wanted in Europe than has been calculated on, and that present prices are considered low enough for buying freely. If freights should advance, that fact might be a reason for a decline in prices here; but parties who are prominent in the trade here say the prospect is a good one for our surplus, though it may be interfered with by an upward movement due to a scare on the part of the shorts.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday, but with less extensive variations in prices than a few days ago. The principal fluctuations were in wheat and corn, except in provisions at the opening. The trading was active, and the purchases for shipment moderate. The outward movement of produce was again largely in excess of the current supply in the leading departments.

Jobbers of dry goods reported the market as without specially new features. Business in most departments was quiet, orders, as heretofore, being restricted to such quantities and such articles as were needed for current trade. Groceries were ordered with considerable freedom by local and country buyers, and were steadily held. Teas remain quiet, with prices ruling easy. There was no noticeable change in the bagging, leather, coal, and wood markets. Dried fruits continue in good demand, and, excepting prunes, the different lines were firmly held. Fish sold moderately at former prices. New lake fish are arriving in a small way, and are held at full figures. The oil trade was reported quiet, with carbon, turpentine, and linseed ruling slightly lower. Paints and colors remain dull.

The wholesale lumber market was quiet and unchanged. The offerings were small, and the few specially desirable cargoes were taken early, at former prices. The yard business continues slack. Tinplates have declined 50c per box, otherwise there were no important changes in metals and tinners' stock. Nails were steady at $3.10. The wool market was again reported dull and weak. Broom-corn was in moderate demand and steady. Hides were unchanged, except green calf and dry flint, both of which were lower. Hay was steady under a moderate inquiry. Seeds were quiet, timothy being so chiefly on account of the light offerings, which were firmly held rather above the views of buyers.

Lake freights were again dull and easier. They were little better than nominal at 3c for corn and 3¼c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, and some quoted them even lower than that. Rail freights were more active, but uncertain. There were a good many cars offering, and a good deal of cutting under was hinted at. Former rates were nominally adhered to, but it was understood that an important rebate was offered on ocean rates to induce rail business, especially to Boston. The nominal quotations were 17½@20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 25c to Boston, per 100 lbs. Through to Liverpool, via Philadelphia or Boston, was quoted at 55c in gold. The freight engagements included 71,000 bu wheat, and 156,000 bu corn; but several engagements were probably made without being reported.

The duties collected at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday aggregated $2,692.01.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active in the aggregate, and steadier, with a firm feeling towards the close though hogs were in good supply and easier. The chief business done was, however, in transfer of lots from one month to another, though there were indications of a little more disposition to take hold for shipment.

Mess Pork—Was in moderate demand, and rather weak early, but advanced about 20c per brl from the latest prices of Wednesday, with a very steady tone in the latter part of the session. Sales were reported of 350 brls cash at $20.60; 4,750 brls seller June at $20.45@20.62½; 12,500 brls seller July at $20.57½@20.80; and 1,000 brls seller August at $20.85@20.90. Total, 18,500 brls. The market closed firm at $20.60@20.65 cash, according to weight: $20.60 seller May; $20.60@20.65 seller June; $20.77½@20.80 seller July; and nominally at $20.97½@21.00 seller August. Seller the year was nominal at $17.75.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $19.50@20.00, and extra prime at $15.75@16.00.

Lard—Was moderately active, and declined about 15c per 100 lbs early, in sympathy with a further drop of 6d in Liverpool, but recovered afterwards, under a fair demand, to nearly the latest prices of Wednesday. Cash lots were at a slight premium, under a moderate inquiry for shipment. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs cash at $12.22½; 2,250 tcs seller June at $12.17½@12.22½; 9,250 tcs seller July at $12.30@12.40; and 1,500 tcs seller August at $12.47½@12.52½. Total, 14,000 tcs. The market closed quiet at $12.25 cash or seller May; $12.25@12.27½ seller June; $12.37½@12.40 seller July; and at $12.50@12.52½ seller August.

Meats—Were quiet with no noteworthy change in prices. There was little demand for winter-cured lots, most shippers preferring summer cuts, because they average a less number of lbs to the piece. A very moderate business was transacted for future. Sales were reported of 40 boxes shoulders at $7.56¼ per 100 lbs; 50,000 lbs do seller June at 7⅞c; 500,000 lbs short ribs at 10⅜c cash and seller June, and $10.70@10.72½ per 100 lbs seller July; 50 tcs sweet-pickled hams (15 lbs) at 12¼c. The following was the closing range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long clear.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	7⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¾
Boxed	7⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
May	7⅞	....	10½	10¾
June	7⅞	....	10⅝	10⅞
July	7⅞	....	10⅞	11
Bacon, cash	8⅞	....	11½	12⅛

Long and short clears at 10¾c cash, and 11¼c seller July, boxed; sweet pickled hams, 12@13c; Cumberlands, 10½@10⅝c, cash or seller April; long-cut hams, 12@13c, boxed; bacon hams, 14@15c.

Grease—Was quiet at 6@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.50@10.75 for mess, $11.50@11.75 for extra mess, and $22.50@23.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 8@8¼c for city, and 7⅛@8c for country lots.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in better demand, but not particularly active, as the stocks in the hands of dealers were too small to permit large sales. Winters were not much called for, but springs were, and a slight advance was effected in some cases. Rye flour was active and held higher at the close. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters, partly at $6.15; 100 brls superfines do at $4.87½; 1,200 brls spring extras, chiefly at $5.00@5.50; 30 brls spring superfines at $3.75; and 455 brls rye flour, partly at $4.20@4.25. Total, 1,885 brls. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $7.30@7.80; common to good do, $5.80@7.10; shipping extras, $4.50@5.00; good do, $5.00@5.25; choice do, $5.50@5.75; patents do, $6.00@9.00; Minnesota, $5.00@6.60; spring superfines, $3.50@3.75; rye flour, $4.25@4.50.

BRAN—Was in moderate demand and a shade firmer, the offerings being less than those of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 40 tons at $11.00 on track and free on board cars.

SCREENINGS—Sales were 400 bu at $8.00 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Sales were 20 tons coarse at $17.50 free on board cars.

WHEAT—Was active and very irregular, advancing 1c from the latest quotation of the preceding afternoon, and closing ¼@½c higher; the market averaged 1@2c above that of Wednesday. The advices from Liverpool were conflicting, some quoting it dull and others firm, while New York was firm but quiet. The market here was, however, chiefly influenced by the fact of very light receipts, combined with fair shipments, 79,188 bu being inspected out of store against 40 cars inspected in, of which only 13 cars were No. 2. Even that small number included 6 car loads of No. 2 received into the house, which is used as a receptacle for cleaned wheat. This induced a good demand from the short interest, many of whom sent in paying orders, stimulated by the advance of the previous afternoon. But the rise in prices brought out numerous sellers. Several parties who had carried wheat up from 98c@$1.00 hastened to close out, and as many orders were received to "sell at $1.03 or over" that not half of them could be filled before the market broke below the limit, after which the market ruled firmer. There was a fair demand for shipment to interior points, direct to millers, but shippers to the seaboard were less inclined to operate, the advance carrying the market out of their reach; and when this fact became apparent the short sellers were more confident, and several went in, though not heavily, as they feared the consequences of continued small receipts and liberal shipments. The extent of the movement this spring has disappointed nearly everybody, thus far; there were very few who did not look for large receipts after the work of planting was ended. Seller June was the principal deal; it opened irregularly with simultaneous sales at $1.02⅝, $1.03, and $1.03¼, sold down to $1.02⅝, advanced to $1.03⅛, receded to $1.02½, improved to $1.02¾ and closed at $1.02⅝. Seller July sold at $1.03½@1.04¼, closing at $1.03⅞. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.01⅜@1.02¼, closing at $1.02, with little preference for gilt-edged receipts. Cash sales were reported of 49,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.01⅜@1.02¼; 6,400 bu No. 3 do at 93@93½c; 6,000 bu rejected do at 83@83½c; and 800 bu do by sample at 60@95c. Total, 62,800 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in good demand and 1@1½c higher. Sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 at $1.04½ for short receipts and $1.05 for fresh; and 3,800 bu by sample at $1.08@1.18 free on board cars.

CORN—Was moderately active, and averaged ½c per bu higher, though closing only ⅛c above the latest quotations of Wednesday. Liverpool was steady and New York was quoted firm, while continued light receipts and large shipments with cloudy weather induced strength here, but the offerings were larger than the demand at the improvement, and prices receded to the inside of the range. There was a fair demand for shipment, and the short interest filled in freely, being incited thereto by the continued decrease of overstocks in store, which are now small enough to be cleaned out with a week of active work. The further weakness in freights also tended to strength, as it lessened the difference between the selling prices of corn here and at the East. The offerings to sell for future delivery seemed to be chiefly on local account, the country not being free sellers, except of corn actually to arrive. Seller June opened at 46¼c, advanced to 46⅝c, and declined to 46c at the close. Seller July sold at 46⅞@47⅜c, closing at 47c, and seller the month, or regular, at 46⅛@47c, closing at the inside. Gilt-edged receipts were slightly preferred to regular, and high mixed sold at 4c premium over No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 16,600 bu high mixed at 47@47¼c; 110,600 bu No. 2 at 46⅛@47c; 2,000 bu new mixed at 43¼c; 5,600 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu ears at 46¼c; 11,800 bu by sample at 44@46c on track; and 24,000 bu do at 44½@49c, free on board cars, the outside for yellow. Total, 155,200 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and a shade easier at the close, ruling steady during the early part of the session. The receipts were small, and New York was quoted dull, under large arrivals, and the reported shipments from this point were again liberal, showing that the stock in store is being rapidly moved out. Options were quiet. There was little inclination to buy, and sellers were not pressing property on the market, which ruled steady until towards the close of the session, when prices receded ⅛@¼c. Seller May sold at 30¼c, and closed at 30c. June sold at 31⅛c early, taken at 31c, and closed at 30¾@31c. Cash ranged the same as seller the month, closing at 30c. Rejected was quiet at 26½@27c. Samples, especially choice white, were in good request. Cash sales were reported of 21,200 bu No. 2 at 30@30¼c; 9,600 bu by sample at 30@34c for mixed, and 33@36c for white on track, and 7,800 bu do at 31@38c delivered. Total, 38,600 bu.

RYE—Was in light request and steady at 63c for No. 2. Cash sales include 400 bu No. 2 at 63c, and 800 bu by sample at 65c on track.

BARLEY—Was fairly active early and quiet during the last half of the session. The receipts were larger, but consisted chiefly of low grades, which were inactive. Cash No. 2 and seller the month were steady at the closing prices of the previous evening. There was a good demand early from the shorts and longs, the latter taking a share of the offerings, while the shorts appeared less anxious to take hold, though it is generally conceded that the market is cornered, and is now being manipulated by the parties in power. Seller May sold at 71c, and cash No. 2 at 71@71¼c, both closing at 71c. June was 9c below May, being inactive at 62@62½c. No. 3 was slow at 44@45c, and rejected at 35@36c. Samples were in light request. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu at 71@71¼c; 2,400 bu do at 71c; 800 bu by sample at 45@75c on track, and 400 bu at 48c free on board. Total, 13,600 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat was fairly active. Sales, 185,000 bu at $1.01⅞ for May, $1.02⅝@1.02⅞ for June, and $1.03⅝ for July.

Corn was quiet. Sales, 10,000 bu at 46c for June, and 46⅝c for July.

Mess pork: Sales, 3,750 brls at $20.60@20.65 for June, and $20.77½@20.80 for July.

Lard was stronger. Sales, 2,250 tcs seller July at $12.42½.

LATEST.

Wheat was fairly active and weak, owing to reports of a lower Liverpool. The market declined ⅜c. June sold at $1.02⅝ down to $1.01⅞, closing with sellers at $1.01⅞. July sold at $1.02⅝@1.03⅜, and closed at the inside.

Corn was quiet and easier, closing at 46⅛c. for May, 46⅛c for June, and 46⅝c for July. Early June sold at 46c, and July at 46⅞c.

Oats were quiet and earlier at 30⅝@30⅞c for June. Nothing was done in other grain or lake freights.

Mess pork was quiet at $20.60@20.62½ for June, and sold (250 brls.) at $20.75 for July.

Lard was quiet and easier, with sales of 750 tcs at $12.25@12.40 for June.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was in moderate request and easier, closing at $20.75 for July, and $20.55 for June. Sales, 1,500 brls at $20.55 for June, $20.72½@20.75 for July, and $17.62½ for the year.

Lard was quiet and steady, closing at $12.25@12.27½ for June, and $12.37½@12.40 for July. Sales, 250 tcs at $12.25, seller June.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 50,000 lbs at $10.65 for July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $2.14.

BROOM-CORN—The retail trade continues fair at uniformly steady prices. The stock of corn is being reduced, and is already smaller that at this time last season. There is yet some corn in the country, and some of the growers are anxious to sell, in order to prepare for the new season, but the stock in the West probably does not exceed 2,000 tons, which is considerably less than the quantity carried last year. We quote: Choice hurl, 8@9c; No. 2 hurl, 7@8c; choice medium, 7@7½c; good medium brush, 6@6½c; fair inside and covers, 5@5½c; inferior, 4@4½c; crooked, 3@6c.

BUTTER—The market was destitute of new features. A steadily fair demand both from the local and shipping trade exists, and each day's receipts are well taken up at fairly sustained prices, but there is a lack of confidence in the stability of present values and any marked increase in the supply would very likely cause a decline. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 27@32c; inferior to good grades, 23@25c; inferior to common, 14@21c.

BAGGING—There was an absence of large orders, but a good many small ones were placed, and in the aggregate a pretty fair business was accomplished. Prices were steady as follows: Stark A, 26c; Peerless A A, 25c; Lewiston, 24½c; Montaup, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 22½c; Amoskeag, 22½c; Otter Creek, 22½c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14½@15½c; do, 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 14½@15c; do, double, 23@24c.

CHEESE—The past few days have witnessed no very marked change in the position of the cheese market. Business remains very quiet, the demand being strictly in accordance with current requirements, and under increasing supplies values are still in an unsettled state. Common to best new is jobbing at 8@10½c.

COAL—Trade showed no improvement. The few orders received were filled at the annexed quotations: Lackawanna, range and nut, $10.00; do, egg, $9.50; cannel, $7.00@7.50; Erie, $7.00; Blossburg, $7.00@7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.00; Indiana block, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.00; Illinois, $4.00@4.50.

EGGS—Were in request at 11½@12c. The receipts were liberal and the feeling less firm, there being little else than a local inquiry.

FISH—Business was quiet at unchanged figures. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.00@5.10; No. 2 do, $4.60@4.80; No. 1 trout, $4.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.00@8.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.30; bank codfish, $4.50@4.75; George's codfish, $5.50@5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.75@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.50@6.75; do, ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 40c; No. 1 herring, 33c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a firm market for raisins, apples, peaches, and blackberries, and in fact full prices were being realized for about everything in the list. Trade holds up well, and there is a good feeling among jobbers. We quote:

Foreign—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 13@15c; figs, drums, 11@12c; Turkish prunes, 7@7¼c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 9@14c; raisins, layers, $2.90@3.00; loose Muscatel, $3.10@3.40; Valencia, 11¼@11½c; Zante currants, 7¾@8c; citron, 23@24c.

Domestic—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, common, 9¾@10c; choice, 10¼@10½c; peaches, halves, 12¾@12½c; do, pared, 17@19c; blackberries, 11½@12c; raspberries, 33@34c; pitted cherries, 23@24c.

Nuts—Filberts, 11@11½c; almonds, Terragona, 19¼@20c; Naples walnuts, 16@17c; French walnuts, new, 11@12c; Grenoble walnuts, 14@15c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, Texas, 11½@12c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request and steady. Strawberries were plentiful and easier, and other small fruit was offered. Oranges were quoted firm: Strawberries, 20@25c; gooseberries, 15@20c; good to choice apples, $4.00@5.00 per brl; Messina oranges, $5.25@5.75 per box; lemons, $5.50@6.00 per box; pine-apples, $3.50@4.00 per doz.

GROCERIES—The changes in this market were not sufficiently important to require special mention. Jobbers are doing a steadily good business, and the market retains the firm, healthy tone that for some time past has characterized it. Quotations remain as follows:

Rice—Rangoon, 6¾@7c; Carolina, 7¼@8¼c; Louisiana, 6½@7½c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 30@31c; Java, No. 2, 27@28c; choice to fancy Rio, 23@23½c; good to prime do, 22@22½c; common to fair, 20½@21c; roasting, 19¼@19¾c; Singapore Java, 25@26c; Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@24c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11⅝@11¾c; crushed, 11⅛@11¾c; powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 10¾@11c; A, standard, 10¼c; do No. 2, 10c; B, 9⅞c; extra C, 9⅝@9¾c; C No. 2, 9¼@9½c; yellow C No. 1, 9¼@9⅜c; do C No. 2, 9@9½c; choice brown, 8½@8¾c; fair to prime do, 8¼@8½c; common do, 7½@8c; choice molasses sugar, 8½@8¾c; common to good do, 7¾@8¼c; New Orleans, 7¾@9c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 68@70c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@68c; do prime, 55@58c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 48@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 29@30c.

Spices—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 51@52c; cassia, 28@30c; pepper, 17¾@18¼c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20; Calcutta ginger, 14½@15½c.

Soaps—True Blue, 6¼c; German Mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 6@6¼c; White Rose, 6@6¼c; Royal Savon, 5¾@6c; Savon Imperial, 5½c; Golden West, 5½@5¾c.

Starch—Excelsior, laundry, 6¾@7c; do, gloss, 8¼@9c; do, corn, 9@9¼c; Kingsford, pure, 7¾c; do, silver gloss, 9¼@9¾c; do, corn, 10@10½c.

HAY—Was in moderate demand and steady. Following are the prices: No. 1 timothy, $13.50@14.00; No. 2 do, $11.50@12.00; mixed do, $10.50@11.00; upland prairie, $10.00@11.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; slough, $6.50@7.00.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sales were limited to 50 brls at $1.07 per gallon. Holders were very firm in their views, but the demand was light.

HIDES—Were in the usual demand and steady, except calf skins, which have declined, the comparatively high prices having, it is stated, caused Eastern skins to be forwarded this way, several orders having been filled in New York alone. Following are the quotations; Green city butchers', 5@5½c; green cured light and heavy, 7c; damaged, 5c; part cured, 6¼@6¾c; green salted kip, 7c; green country, 5½c; green calf, 11@11½c; flint hides, 12@12½c; dry kip and calf, 13½@14c; dry salted hides, 11c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plates have declined 50c per box. Trade continues only fair. Quotations: *Tin Plate*—IC, 10x14, $9.00; do, IX, 10x14, $11.50; roofing, 14x20, IC, $8.50. *Pig Tin*—Large, 27c; small, 28c; bar, 29c. *Solder*—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. *Lead*—Pig, 8c; bar, 8½c; lead pipe, 9c. *Copper*—Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper, 33c. *Sheet Zinc*—Full casks, 10¾c; slabs, 8¾c. *Sheet Iron*—No. 24, 4c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 16c; do, No. 1, stained, 15c; American Russia A, 13c; B, 11c; galvanized iron, No. 2c, 14c; discount, 25 per cent. *Wire*—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 5, 7, to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 10, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; fence wire, 5½c; do, small lots, 5½c.

NAILS—Were steady at $3.10.

OILS—The inside quotations of carbon, linseed, and turpentine were lowered a trifle, with which exceptions no changes were apparent. Business was only fair: Carbon, 115 deg. test, 12¼@12¾c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 13¼@13¾c; Snow White, 150 test, 16½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17c; extra winter lard oil, $1.00@1.05; No. 1, 90@92c; No. 2, 75c; linseed, raw, 58@60c; boiled, 63@65c; whale, winter-bleached, 78@80c; sperm, $2.15@2.25; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 40@42c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 13½@14½c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 32@35c; natural, 30 deg., 27@30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@22c.

POULTRY—The offerings were somewhat larger, and prices a shade easier at $4.00@5.00 for chickens, and 13@14c for turkeys. Pigeons were quoted at 50@65c.

POTATOES—Were quiet at 30c per bu from store.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fair request, and firm under light offerings at $2.50@2.75 for common to prime. Clover was quiet at $8.75@9.00 for good to prime. Mammoth sold at $8.75. Hungarian and millet were dull at 35@50c. Flax was quiet at $1.20@1.35.

SALT—Continues in fair request: Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.50.

TEAS—Were quoted quiet and easy. The weakness was more apparent in Japs than in other grades, as the new crop Japans will soon be in the market. We quote:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@40c; good do, 40@45c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 90@95c; fancy $1.05@1.15.

Imperial—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 40@45c; good do, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

Japan—Common, 30@35c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 45@48c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 70@75c.

Oolongs—Common, 30@33c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Sales were effected at $8.00 for maple, $7.00 for beech, and $5.00 for slabs—delivered. The receipts continue liberal, and the market is weak.

VEGETABLES—Were in fair supply and moderate request at the following prices: Cucumbers, 50@80c per dozen; green peas, $3.00@3.25 per box; string beans, $3.25@3.50 per box; asparagus, 75c@$1.00 der dozen; lettuce, 30@35c per dozen; radishes, 35@40c per dozen; spinach, $1.50@2.00 per brl; pie-plant, 3@4c; Bermuda tomatoes, 60@70c per box.

WOOL—Dealers report a small demand, chiefly from Western mills, which are nearly out of supplies and buy only to cary them into the new clip. Prices are weak: Tub-washed, prime, 49@50c; do, poor to good, 40@45c; washed fleece, fine, good condition, 35@37c; washed, medium do, 40@42c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 23@28c; do, medium, 25@28c; pulled, 30@37c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,077	6,954	179
Tuesday	5,121	7,913	285
Wednesday	6,435	10,445	1,637
Thursday	6,800	11,500	700
Total	22,433	36,812	2,801
Same time last week	18,176	54,360	1,454
Week before last	19,013	49,685	3,509
Shipments—			
Monday	2,937	3,014	......
Tuesday	1,788	2,049	......
Wednesday	4,868	5,405	785
Total	9,611	10,468	785

CATTLE—The receipts excelled all expectations, reaching, as they did, fully 6,800 head. This (with an exception) was a larger number than ever previously reported, and, as was to be expected, there was a further weakening of values. Not only was the market depressed by excessive supplies, but the news from the East was calculated to check the shipping demand, and upon lead that class of buyers to insist upon something "off" from previous prices. These demand for concessions were acceded to so far as good to choice heavy cattle were concerned, but in light and medium weights there was no appreciable decline, the demand being chiefly centered in the latter. It was a dragging and unsatisfactory trade from the opening to the close, and of the 8,000 head in the yards scarcely more than 3,000 changed owners, and the market closed hard. Sales were at $2.50@5.30—the bulk at $3.50@5 for stockers and butchers' stuff, and at $4.25@4.70 for good to prime shipping steers. Cows sold principally at $3.25@3.75, and bulls at $3@3.62½.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,550 lbs	$4.90@5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.30@4.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,500 lbs	3.50@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
15	1,320	$5.00	17	922	$4.35
16	1,218	4.80	19	1,018	4.25
10	1,147	4.80	46	1,172	4.80
32 bulls	1,156	3.65	13	1,005	4.30
36 feeders	845	4.25	18	1,190	4.65
11	1,123	4.50	17	990	4.40
10	1,190	4.55	15	1,380	5.00
16	1,410	4.80	45	1,131	4.62½
18	1,062	4.40	15	1,130	4.50
34	1,125	4.50	15	1,356	4.95
29	1,345	4.70	35	1,108	4.70
11	1,053	4.50	17	990	4.25
67	1,101	4.50	20	917	4.37½
31	1,203	4.75	16 calves	142	5.25
32	1,278	5.15	15	113	4.65
46	1,326	4.90	15	1,363	5.20
14 cows	1,320	3.80	14	1,121	4.50
33	1,214	4.60	16	1,168	4.70
18	1,279	5.15	69	1,170	4.70
17	1,110	4.40	18 cows	956	3.45
14	1,459	4.45	37	1,118	4.65
17	1,048	4.55	10	909	4.15
16	1,322	5.00	16 stockers	1,087	3.75
15	1,363	5.20	33	1,123	4.65
18	1,399	4.90	16	1,054	4.60
32	1,349	4.80	36	1,127	4.60
29	1,342	4.70	17	1,315	4.55
12	1,299	4.80	15	1,328	4.55
36	1,203	4.70	16	1,377	5.00
16	1,043	4.40	18	1,099	4.45
49	1,243	4.70	14	1,135	4.50
16	1,180	4.70	17	1,208	4.65

HOGS—There was a pretty active market for this class of stock but prices were not sustained. A further considerable increase in the receipts was reported, and that fact led holders to accept the slightly lower bids of buyers. At 5c "off" from Wednesday's quotations trading was fairly animated, and at the close few lots remained unsold. Sales were at $6.85@7.10 for poor to choice light weights, and at $6.65@9.15 for inferior to choice heavy,—the bulk at $6.90@7.05. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
20	265	7.50	25	163	7.05	40	180	7.00
58	214	7.15	54	273	7.00	59	234	7.00
38	291	7.15	42	246	7.00	53	219	7.00
55	274	7.15	43	180	7.00	77	291	7.00
57	250	7.10	54	243	7.00	34	238	7.00
23	298	7.10	58	176	7.00	48	228	7.00
55	208	7.10	41	183	7.00	39	265	7.00
35	197	7.10	37	181	7.00	32	209	6.90
26	190	7.10	67	179	7.00	22	215	6.90
22	283	7.10	29	223	7.00	50	303	6.85
35	273	7.10	22	209	7.00	40	222	6.80
40	259	7.10	29	312	7.00	29	245	6.85
49	281	7.05	38	230	7.00	47	221	6.90
32	206	7.05	65	219	7.00	52	164	6.90
55	178	7.05	32	181	7.00	21	253	6.90
48	218	7.05	53	236	7.00	57	275	6.90
24	227	7.05	62	231	7.00	90	228	6.90
31	208	7.05	36	218	7.00	25	267	6.90
84	227	7.05	32	182	7.00	24	321	6.75
108	250	7.05	52	186	7.00	35	198	6.75
42	200	7.05	89	188	7.00	31	210	6.25
53	205	7.05	45	176	7.00	21	309	6.65
35	206	7.05	104	211	7.00	30	285	6.65
52	214	7.05	26	218	7.00	27	155	6.60
29	215	7.05						

SHEEP—There was a good demand, and a firm market, poor to prime shorn selling at $3.62½@4.75, and common to extra wooled at $4.75@7.00. The following sales were noted:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	73	$4.75	89	90	$6.25
100 (shorn)	85	3.62½	89	78	5.25
190	100	7.00	94 (shorn)	89	4.00
44	98	5.30	28 (shorn)	94	4.75
73	72	4.75			

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 630, making 3,210 for three days, against 3,700 at the same time last week; quality of fresh offerings fair; 4 car-loads Cherokee cattle and some very rough Texas and Tennessee oxen; demand light; market extremely dull at reduced prices noted yesterday; ordinary to prime steers, 9¼@11c; a car-load rough oxen, 8c; not all sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including 8 car-loads to arrive, 3,490, making 5,390 for three days, against 8,200 at the same time last week; sheep scarce, firm, high figures; 7@8½c for unshorn; 5¼@7c for clipped; spring lambs active at 9@9¾c, with 4 car loads Virginia lambs at 9@12c; a car-load Jersey, 12@14c.

SWINE—Receipts, 1,360, making 8,260 for three days, against 8,890 at the same time last week; none offered alive.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 11.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 485 head, all through stock, except 4 car-loads for this market; scarcely any busines doing, no buyers being on hand; slow market, and prices off ⅛c from yesterday's, with two or three car-loads on hand unsold.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,155 head; total for three days, 2,970 head; Yorkers, $7.20@7.40; Philadelphias, $7.50@7.80.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 160 head; total for three days, 8,600; selling at $5.00@6.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—HOGS—Dull and lower; shipping, $6.00@6.65; Yorkers, $6.35@6.50; bacon, $6.35@6.65; butchers', $6.60@7.00.

CATTLE—Heavy; receipts have depressed the market, some sales lower; good to choice native steers, $5.75@5.25; medium to fair, $5.12½@4.62½; pony steers, $4.00@4.50; cows, $3.12½@4.00; stockers, $3.25@4.37½; feeders, $4.37½@4.75; common to fair through Texans, $2.75@3.25; good to choice, $3.50@4.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 420; total for the week, 9,622; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,200; total for the week, 6,000; market dull and dragging; sales unimportant. Offers at ¼c off, with no takers.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500; total for the week, 11,500; market slow; 1 car Yorkers at $7.40; 3 cars heavy in small lots at $7.50@7.55.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—HOGS—Fair and firm; common to good, light, $6.40@7.25; fair to good, heavy, $7.30@7.50. Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,158.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was again quiet, the offerings being small. Early several loads were sold to the city trade, leaving four or five cargoes on hand, which were carried over. Piece stuff was steady at $8.00, and inch lumber at $8.50@11.00. Lath were quiet at $1.37½, and shingles dull at $2.25@2.50. Trade is slack, and prices easy, but not quotably lower. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear	$38.00@40.00
Third clear, 1 inch	32.00@33.00
Third clear, thick	33.00@35.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00@32.00
Clear siding, first and second	17.50@18.00
First common siding	15.00@16.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	28.00@.....
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@24.00
Box boards, A	35.00@.....
Box boards, B	25.00@.....
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	30.00@33.00
B stock boards	23.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00@17.00
Fencing	11.00@12.50
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in	10.00@11.00
Common inch	11.00@12.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	12.00@15.00
Lath	1.75@ 1.80
A shingles	2.50@ 2.90
Shingles on track	2.25@ 2.50

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn, 26s@26s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—82s 6d. Lard, 57s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—1:30 p. m.—LARD—57s.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—Latest.—COTTON—Market dull and unchanged; 6¼@6 5-16d; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 5,500 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Market steady; California white wheat, average, 9s 6d@9s 9d; do club, 9s 1d@10s 2d; red Western spring, 2 to 1, 8s 1d@9s 4d; do winter, 9s 6d@9s 10d. FLOUR—Western canal, 22@24s.

CORN—Western mixed, 26s@26s 6d.

OATS—American, 3s@3s 6d.

BARLEY—American, 3s 6d.

PEAS—Canadian, 36s@36s 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 63@69s.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 85s 6d. Prime mess beef, 87s. Lard—American, 57s. Cheese—Fine American, 56s. Bacon—Long clear, 51s; short do, 53s.

TALLOW—Firm; American, 41s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 8@8¼d; refined, 11¼d.

LINSEED OIL—23s 6d.

ROSIN—Common, 4s 9d; pale, 16s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—8s.

LINSEED OIL—22s@22s 3d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—22s 3d@22s 6d.

REFINED PETROLEUM—10s 9d.

ANTWERP, May 11.—PETROLEUM—28f.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 11.—GRAIN—Wheat market firm and quiet; sales, 95,000 bu at $1.04@1.08 for rejected spring; $1.05@1.15 for ungraded spring; $1.10@1.11 for No. 3 Chicago; $1.10@1.13 for No. 3 Milwaukee; $1.16@1.20 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.17@1.20 for No. 2 Northwestern; $1.20@1.22 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.26@1.30 for No. 1 spring; $1.12@1.32 for winter red Western; $1.20@1.40 for amber do; and $1.32@1.45 for white Western; included in the sales were 1,600 bu white Canada and 6,000 bu Canada spring, both to arrive about the 20th of May, at $1.35, in bond. Rye quiet and firm at 79@81c for Western; 90@92c for State; and 90c for Canada in bond. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; fair export and home trade demand; sales of 84,000 bu at 50@56¼c for no grade mixed; 60c for steamer mixed; 61½c for graded mixed; 60c for ungraded new Western mixed on track; 63c for new Western yellow; and 62c for old Western mixed. Oats in buyers' favor; sales of 30,000 bu at 37@45½c for mixed Western and State, and 44@52c for white Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Middles quiet at 11⅝@12½c for long clear. Lard firmer; sales of 100 tcs at $12.40@12.42½ for prime steam; at the first call, for May, $12.37½ was bid and $12.42½ asked; for June, $12.40 was bid and $12.37½ asked; for July, $12.52½ was bid and $12.60 asked; and for August, $12.65 was bid and $12.70 asked; and for September 500 tcs sold at $12.75@12.77½.

WHISKY—Market quiet at $1.11 per gallon.

GROCERIES—Sugar market continues firm and quiet; fair to good refining quoted at 7¼@7⅞c; prime at 8c; Nos 10 and 12 Havana at 7¾@8⅛c. Coffee market quiet and steady; Rio quoted at 15¼@18½c in gold; Maracaibo at 16@19c in gold. Tea Market continues dull and heavy.

TALLOW—Rules quiet and unchanged; quoted at 8 9-16@8⅝c for prime.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 11.—COTTON—Easy, 12¼@12 7-16c; futures barely steady; May, 12@12 5-32c; June, 12⅜c; July, 12 19-32c; August, 12⅝c; September, 12 23-32c; October, 12 19-32@12⅝c; November, 12½c; December, 12½c.

FLOUR—Less active; receipts, 10,000 brls; No. 2, $2.90@3.40; superfine State and Western, $4.00@4.40; common to good extra, $4.90@5.25; good to choice, $5.30@5.70; white wheat extra, $5.75@7.75; extra Ohio, $4.90@7.00; St. Louis, $5.15@9.00. Rye flour steady; $4.75@5.10.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer, which checked the export demand; receipts, 134,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.21; No. 3 do, $1.10@1.13; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.09@1.10; No. 1 spring in store, $1.26@1.27; rejected do, $1.05; winter red Western in store, $1.22½; white Western, $1.42; white Canada in bond, $1.45. Rye in buyers' favor; Western, 80c; State, 88c; Canada in bond, 88½c. Barley quiet and unchanged; malt dull and unchanged. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; receipts, 94,000 bu; mixed no grade, 56@56½c; do steamer, 60@60½c; do, graded, 61½c; new Western mixed, ungraded, 58@63c; old Western mixed, 62½c; yellow Western, 63@63½c. Oats—Demand active; receipts, 128,000 bu; mixed Western and State, 37@45½c; white do, 44@52c.

HAY—Firm; shipping, 80c.

HOPS—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; moderate demand; Rio, cargoes; 15¼@18½c in gold; jobbing, 15¾@19¼c in gold. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses steady, with a fair demand. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 8¾c; refined, 14c; cases, 18¼@21c; naphtha nominal.

TALLOW—Heavy; 8¼@8⅝c.

STRAINED RESIN—Dull; $1.70@1.80.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Dull; 36c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 12@14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $20.75; May, $20.55; June, $20.75@21.00. Beef unchanged. Pickled hams, 12½c; long clear middles, Western, 11½c; do city, 12c. Lard—Prime steam, active and firmer; $12.40@12.50; June, $12.45@12.47½; July, $12.55@12.67½; August, $12.65@12.77½.

BUTTER—Steady; new Western, 16@26c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and nominal; $1.11.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling, 11⅝c; low do, 10½c; good ordinary, 9⅝c.

FLOUR—In fair demand for medium grades; double extra fall, $4.50@4.85.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with a good demand for sample lots; inspected unsettled; No. 2 red fall, $1.38 bid cash; $1.40 bid May; sales, $1.26½; July No. 3 do, $1.29 bid May. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 45@45¼c cash; 45⅝c June. Oats—Market dull; 33¼c bid cash and May; sales rejected at 30c. Rye—Market dull; prime in sacks, 65c. Barley dull, but unchanged; fancy Minnesota, $1.12.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged, $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged; $21.50 delivered. Lard dull and nominal. Bulkmeats dull and lower; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10¾@11c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11¾@12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,900 bls; rye, none; wheat, 6,000; barley, 1,000; corn, 22,000; oats, 7,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—FLOUR—Inactive; Wisconsin and Minnesota, extra family, $5.75@6.40; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.00@6.75; high grades, $7.25@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red, $1.50; amber, $1.57; white, $1.50. Corn, yellow, 61@62c; mixed, 60c. Oats slow; white Western, 44@48c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, $1.12.

PETROLEUM—Steady; crude, 10½c; refined, 13⅝c.

BUTTER—Quiet; New York State, and Bradford Co., Pa., extra, 29@30c; firsts, 26@27c; Western extras, 25@29c; firsts, 24@25c; Western rolls, 24@26c; firsts, 20@23c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady; Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware, fresh, 15@16c; Western, fresh, 15@15½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 11.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged; more active.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm; 62¾c. Oats dull and heavy; white Western, 42c; mixed Western, 36@40c. Rye market dull; 70@75c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $22.00. Bulk shoulders, 8@8¼c; clear rib, 10¾@11c, loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼@9½c; clear rib, 12¼@12¾c; hams, 15@16c. Lard dull and lower; refined, $13.50.

COFFEE—Steady and firm; Rio, cargoes, 15¼@18½c; jobbing, 16@19½c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; $1.11½.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 11.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.40; No. 3 do, $1.27½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.30½; No. 2 do, to arrive, $1.22½; amber Michigan, $1.24½; June, $1.26; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.06; No. 2 red winter, $1.31¼, to arrive; No. 3 red, $1.15. Corn firm; high mixed, 54½c; May, 54c; June, 51c; July, 52¼c; low mixed, 52½c; No. 2 white, 54c; no grade, 50c; damaged, 45c. Oats quiet; Michigan, 45c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 760 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,600 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 1,500 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—COTTON—Steady; 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Steady; fair demand; $1.15@1.30. Corn quiet but firm; 50@51c. Oats dull; 36@43c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; 20¾@21c. Lard active but lower; steam, 12c, closing firm; kettle quiet; 13@13¼c. Bulk meats unsettled and lower; 7½c; 10½c; 11c. Bacon dull; 8⅜c; 11¾c; 12¼c.

WHISKY—Good demand; full prices; $1.07.

BUTTER—Dull and lower; choice Western Reserve, 22@24c; choice Central Ohio, 20@21c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 11.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm; advanced ⅛c; closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.13; hard, $1.22½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.04¼; June, $1.04¾; July, $1.05⅝; No. 3, 94c. Corn scarce; nominally higher; No. 2, 47c. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 1, 32. Rye unchanged; No. 1, 68c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2, 85¾@86c; No. 3, 57½c.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and nominal; wheat to Buffalo, 3½c; do to Oswego, 7c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,500 brls; wheat, 84,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 11.—FLOUR—Moderate demand; Western superfine, $4.00@4.25; common extras, $4.50@5.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.00@7.00; Winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, $6.00@7.25; Illinois, $6.25@8.50; St. Louis, $6.50@9.00; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin, $7.25@9.50.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 62¼@66c. Oats firm; mixed and No. 2 white, 46@50c; rejected, 43@46c; No. 1 white, 52@54c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Holders anticipating higher rates do not care to realize any extent. No. 2 Milwaukee club, $1.14. Rates really entirely nominal. Corn quiet; Toledo, 54c; No. 2 mixed Western, 56c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Active; 7c wheat; 6c corn; 4½c oats to New York.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—CORN-MEAL—Demand active, and prices have advanced to $2.50@2.60.

CORN—Good demand at full prices; yellow Western scarce and wanted at 70c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 11.—Cotton—Fair demand, but at lower rates; sales, 3,650 bales; good ordinary, 9⅜@9½c; low middlings, 10⅝@10¾c; middlings, 11¼@11⅜c; good middlings, 12⅜@13c; receipts, net, 429; gross, 772; stock, 153,639.

GALVESTON, May 11.—Cotton dull and easy. Middlings, 11⅜c; net receipts, 675 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,510; sales, 223.

SAVANNAH, May 11.—Cotton dull; middlings, 11⅜c; net receipts, 401 bales; gross, 403; exports coastwise, 1,240; sales, 100.

MOBILE, May 11.—Cotton irregular; mixed, 11⅜@11½c; net receipts 190 bales; exports, coastwise, 42; sales, 420.

CHARLESTON, May 11.—Cotton dull and heavy; mixed, 11⅜c; net receipts, 140 bales; exports to France, 1,912; coastwise, 68; sales, 250.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The trade movement was generally slow in all departments. Cotton goods ruled quiet, but was fairly steady in price. Prints were in limited demand in first hands, job lots doing well. Heavy fancy cassimeres and suitings were in fair demand. The *Daily Bulletin* says nearly 1,300 cases of Bates' quilts sold at auction to-day at fair prices.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, May 11.—Petroleum very quiet and unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 10c; prime white, 150 test, 11c in car-lots.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 11.—Petroleum very firm; crude, $2.20 at Parker's; refined, 13⅞@14c Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, May 11.—Spirits turpentine firm at 30c.

MARINE.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

The demand for vessels continues light, and the lion's share of the grain moving out is taken by rail, the remarkably low freights and the quick time making the all-rail route superior to that by water. Freights were lower yesterday, and little better than nominal, at 2¾@3c for corn, and about 3¼c for wheat to Buffalo. The schr Ganges was taken for corn to Kingston, and the barges Ohio, Ryan, and Johnson for wheat and corn. All were reported on private terms. Capacity, 110,000 bu corn and 25,000 bu wheat.

ELSEWHERE.

DETROIT, May 9.—Freights are quiet. Wheat to Oswego, 5c; to Buffalo, 3c; to Cleveland, 1¼c, free of elevation.

BUFFALO, May 9.—Hiram H. Smith reports schr Maria Martin, coal to Duluth, 60c per ton, and wheat back to this port at 4c per bu; schr Sasco, lumber, Tawas to Chicago, $2.00 per m on rail.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—Another quiet day in the freight business, and rates weak at 3½c on wheat to Buffalo, and at 7c to Kingston. Engagements were: to Erie, prop Forest City, 38,000 bu wheat at 3½c.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—Rates remain the same as heretofore quoted to Chicago, while to Milwaukee some charters have been made at 35c, and to Detroit 30c has been offered, but vessels refuse to accept. The charters reported yesterday were the schr Hammond, coal to Milwaukee, private terms; schr Polly Rogers, coal to Chicago.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 11.—PASSED DOWN—Props L. Schickeluna, Wenona, and Elmira; barge Graves and tow; schrs G. C. Hazard, William I. Preston, Hattie Howard, Northwest, L. Hanna, F. L. Danforth, Golden Fleece, Redwing, Louisa, James D. Sawyer, E. A. Nicholson, San Jancinto, and George Murray.

UP—Prop Colorado, Nahant, H. C. Schnoore, City of Duluth, Marion City, Isaac May and barges, Wales and consort; schr Mineral State.

WIND—Northeast, gentle; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 11.—10 p. m.—DOWN—Props Benton, Westford Belle, Cross and barges, Mary Pringle and barges, Berckhead and barges; schrs St. Andrew, Ida Keith, Ætna, Tempest, Magellan, Brooklyn, Geniffer, Metropolis, Amaranth.

UP—Props Arizona, Idaho, St. Albans, Sovereign, J. Bertschy, Porter, Chamberlin, Antelope and barges.

WIND—Northeast, gentle; weather rainy.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 11.—ARRIVALS FROM BELOW—Props Alaska, Philadelphia, and Colin Campbell; schr Willie Keller.

DEPARTURES FOR UPPER LAKE PORTS—Prop Philadelphia, with two schooners in tow; prop Alaska and schr H. Dudley, for Chicago; prop Campbell, for Milwaukee.

Schr David Vance, the first sail vessel through from Buffalo, came in this morning, and is loading coal for Chicago.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, May 11.—CLEARED—Barge No. 4, La Salle, 72,036 ft lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,400 bu wheat; Admiral, Peru, 81 m lumber; W. J. Roebuck, Peru, 81,164 ft lumber, 32,750 lath; L. Ryburn, La Salle, 85 m lumber.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO.

Only two cargoes of lumber remained at the docks last evening......The schrs A. Rust and Madison collided in the river near Twenty-second street yesterday. Both were slightly disabled......The schr Falcon, which was dragged to the mouth of the river a day or two ago, righted, yesterday afternoon but afterwards was blown over on her side, and now lies quite near the channel, endangering the vessels coming into this port. She should be immediately removed to some less dangerous locality......Jimmy McGinn, formerly in command of one of the tugs in this river, but now in command of the tug Hagerman, of Milwaukee, arrived in port with his vessel Wednesday. The boys were so glad to see him again that they had a grand jollification, and presented him with a valuable meerschaum. The Captain was almost moved to tears by this exhibition of the friendship of his former comrades....The tug Bismarck, which arrived with her tow yesterday, has made the first round trip between this port and Menomonee....The brig Pamlico, which was ashore at Little Traverse all winter, but was lately relieved by the tug Tom Brown, will go into one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company to-day, and receive an overhauling....A private dispatch received here yesterday from Buffalo states that about twenty-five vessels had arrived at that port, and no more trouble on account of the ice need be expected....Capt. James S. Higgie, President of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, was trying, yesterday, to get rid of his old horse, because he had heard accidentally that the city is trying to get rid of its old mare. He wants to give some one a chance to get a good kicking team.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The navvies on the Thorold Canal struck for an advance from $1.25 to $1.87½ per day, and succeeded in getting the advance....The Sault River is clear of ice, but no definite news has been received from Mud Lake. There is yet considerable ice at Marquette and at Whitefish Point....The *Evening Wisconsin* states that the schr Ahnapee which has been recently rebuilt at Milwaukee has been measured by Deputy Collector S. J. Hooker, and shows a tonnage of a little over 118 tons. Her measurement previous to her overhauling was 86 tons. She is now a three-and-after, and considered a stanch vessel. She is owned by E. Fehrenkamp, of Milwaukee....About 1 o'clock Sunday morning last the schr Belle McFee was caught in the ice about 8 miles northeast of Collingwood Light-House, was stove in and sunk in 50 fathoms of water. The crew barely escaped in the small boat, and arrived at Meaford nearly frozen. The schooner was owned by Mr. A. McFee, Sr., Owen Sound, valued at $10,000; insured for $6,000. She was loaded with 10,000 bu wheat from Ross Bros., Leith; insured.

BUFFALO.

The weather was clearer yesterday than it has been for some time, and a good view of the lake could be obtained from an elevated point. Beyond the ice-field and working in it could be seen quite a fleet of both sail and steam craft. In the forenoon the tug Dayton brought in the steam barge Saginaw and tow, and the prop Raleigh and schr Kate Winslow, which had been ice-bound for several days, effected an entrance into the harbor about 2 p. m. These two boats were the ones mentioned in yesterday morning's issue as having reached the north end of the new pier, and supposed to be the Prindiville and tow. The tugs Bryant, Orient, and Dayton worked at the steam barge Townsend and Ed. Kelly and Empire State until late in the afternoon, when they got them started, and reached the harbor about 6 p. m. The steam barge Hackett remained ice-bound off the north end of the new pier, and the Ballentine and tow off the other end, with the Colin Campbell between the latter craft and the breakwater. She is bound up.—*Courier.*

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The Hackett and Moore got in last night.

The schrs Moonlight and Camden have discharged and cleared port this afternoon.

The Dangers of Civilization.

London Globe.

It is no new thing for foreigners of wealth and distinction to send their sons to England for a year or two's study. But to judge by the results of such a system of education as exhibited recently in Tunis, it is not likely that many of the inhabitants will repeat the experiment. Mr., or Monsieur, ben Taleb—for the story comes to us through Paris,—was a native of El Amri, in the south of Tunis, one of the richest landowners of the district, and celebrated for numberless pilgrimages and other acts of piety, which had gained for him almost the reputation of a saint. He had sent his third son Amar to England to study, and the youth only a short time ago returned to his Fatherland and to the ancestral mansion, imbued, as it was hoped, with the enlightened civilization of the West. The result seems to prove that the young man's studies had been directed chiefly to a perusal of the police reports, so that, instead of Wellington or Marlborough, his favorite heroes were of the Fish and Wainwright type. At any rate, one of his first acts on being restored to his family circle was to cut the throats of his father and his two brothers. The deed was quietly accomplished one evening last week, and the following morning the bodies, after having been hacked to pieces by the assassin, were hastily buried in the sandy soil near the public watering-places. Here, after two days, they were naturally enough discovered. The horse of an official who was visiting the place, while accidentally pawing the ground, brought to light an arm of one of the victims, and on search being made the rest of the remains were quickly unearthed. The murderer was, of course, seized, but on being interrogated gave another proof of his English education in refusing to criminate himself by making any answer. This rather discouraging product of our modern educational efforts is 17 years old. His motive was simple,—it was nothing more than a desire to possess the whole, instead of only a part, of the patrimonial estate.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES,

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

DR. CLARKE.

Established in 1851. You are advised to consult the Celebrated Dr. Clarke, 186 South Clark-st., in any Chronic, Private, Difficult, or Delicate Case. Ladies consult on all Irregularities and Diseases, with the assurance of speedy relief. Celebrated Female Pills, $1.50 (extra strong $3) per box. "Pessarie Preventif" $10 each.

☞ Send stamp for "Safeguard of Health."

☞ Victims of Self-Abuse send two stamps for work on Nervous and Sexual Diseases. Patients treated successfully by letter, and Medicines sent everywhere secure from observation. Home Board and Nurse for Patients. Call or write. Book "Your Silent Friend" 25 cents, by mail. Address letters Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 186 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. A. G. OLIN

187 Washington-st., Chicago, permanently cures private, chronic, sexual, and all diseases of females, seminal weakness and impotency; is a graduate of the Reform School of Medicine; uses no mercury; longer located and has the largest practice of any specialist in the Northwest, and, as an intelligent test will prove, is the ONLY real *scientific Specialist* in Chicago. Consultation free, and sacredly confidential. Private board when desired.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

An illustrated work, 272 pages, private counselor, mysteries of the sexual system; latest discoveries in reproduction; how to be happy in marriage; male and female. The best MARRIAGE GUIDE in the world. Price 50 cents. A book 64 pages, for two stamps, free at office of Dr. Olin.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

82 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Can be consulted personally, free of charge, on all Chronic, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases. Pamphlet, 36 pages, on above diseases, sent to any address for two 3c stamps. Rooms separate for ladies and gentlemen. MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 200 pages, large size, containing all that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. Price, 50 cents. Railroad and workingmen prescribed for free.

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NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.

April 24, 1876.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

April 24, 1876.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, on Thursday, the 1st of June next, at 1 p. m.

Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, for registration, on or before the 1st of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

GERMANY.

The Political Outlook---New Attempt to Solve an Old Problem.

The Different Views of the Relations of State and Society.

The School of Rousseau and Manchester School to Be Superseded by the German Historical School.

Self-Government in Town and Country---Unprofessionalizing the Public Service.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BERLIN, Prussia, April 9.—To write fully on the political situation of Germany is a most difficult task. The study of newspapers does not avail, nor will the personal observation of Parliamentary proceedings, both in Reichstag and Landtag, give much aid to the full comprehension of the real tendency of things and the real goal national life is driving at. But after the perusal of innumerable pamphlets and books, after hearing numerous lectures of prominent Professors and other eminent men, ... that the seeming chaos dissolves into something like order, or, at least, an order of battle. For battle there is between antagonistic sets of principles, ... of which is of grand import not to Germany alone. I do not refer to the "Culturkampf." That forms a mere episode in the struggle ... paign between Science and those fossil religious beliefs which have outlived their ... My subject is, this time, the

OLD ANTAGONISM BETWEEN STATE AND SOCIETY, and the new and remarkable attempt at its solution in Prussia-Germany. The foundations of the edifice now going up ... ward were laid years ago, especially by Gneist in his works on Government and Administration ("Rechtsstaat"), all ... most laborious researches into the development of English institutions. ... Gneist and his co-workers, we have the school of writers and statesmen, ... Niebuhr and Savigny, continued by ... and Gervinus, and at the present time ... session of most of the Chairs of German Universities; we find this school placed in opposition to the then general views of ... and Society, their origin dating back to ... and the French Revolution of '89. ... defined by Rousseau as the mere sum of individuals living in it; Society and State ... other, or, rather, the former is absorbed in the latter. All citizens are to have equal ... the general will (la volante generale) ... the (possibly tyrannical) will of the majority—is to be the supreme law, ... regard to State affairs proper, but ... the definition of State) to all affairs. ... was to be all, the individual nothing. ... theory was translated into practice ... ment by the men of the Convention ... became centralized to the utmost, ... the nation was changed from an organic ... mechanical one. An all-powerful ... performed in reality all functions of ... administrative nature; it became, ... Government. The absorption of all ... into the hands of a professional caste ... has been

THE CURSE OF MODERN FRANCE, just as the curse of the United States ... practical absorption of all political action ... professional politicians of both the great ... For both cases, the problem has been ... cipate the citizens from the oppressive ... State-and-political-machine tyranny. ... nicious consequence of this omnipotence ... has been Communism. The State ... everything, the solution of all possible ... naturally devolves upon it; the (overruling) ... nal Government of Frederick the Great ... appears intensified under a democratic ...

In opposition to this view, the Manchester ... (and partly even John Stuart Mill) put ... ive accent on Society, and negatives ... much as possible. The State appears ... aller doctrine of modern Political Economy ... a necessary evil, to be abated as much ... than a positive good. Society is to be ... unhampered to perform its miracles ... associations; voluntaryism is to take ... most of the old State-action. The U... may be pointed at as a kind of model ... this theory, circumstances there ... its full enactment and ... more than in older countries. ... gration of the State (and nation) will ... the consequence. The power of great ... (manufactures, railroads, etc.) will ... lature; partyism will prevail over the ... of general welfare, of which even the ... by and by, entirely vanish. The historic ... furnishes the most efficient weapon for ... ments against and the condemnation of ... above mentioned, upon which its ... has been based under the Republican ... under the Cæsaristic form of government, ... where has the people done as much ... many revolutions; nowhere has there ... endless talk of equal rights; and nowhere ... there been

SO LITTLE FREEDOM AND SELF-GOVERNMENT. Liberty had but a negative meaning ... side never came into consciousness. ... deal always about rights, but little of ... tant duties corresponding and correlative.

The historical German school endeavors ... ciliate the centrifugal forces of modern ... threatening to dissolve the nations into ... classes—and the centripetal forces ... by means of political and administrative ... tions, by which each citizen is called, ... *compelled*, to perform his share in the ... public functions, by which each citizen is ... governing as well as governed. This ... service finds its prototype in the ... man, "Landgemeinde" (Commune) ... cal unit of the old tribal life of Germany. ... same time, when England, that, by ... tion of those old institutions, remained ... intact from the revolutions of the ... shows some intimation of leaving its ... government, and of placing important ... administration into the hands of a paid ... Germany is occupied with taking up its ... government principles, and is trying ... a compromise by which the professional ... of bureaucracy and the invaluable ... citizen are blended into one, by which ... is created to weld together into a new ... union State and Society. The dangers ... ties of such an undertaking are numerous; ... they overlooked or underestimated; ... have elapsed since the

FIRST STONE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT (town or city) was laid by Stein in his ... Corporation act of 1808. The country ... cities was still left to the all-powerful ... watchful "Landrath," the representative ... bureaucratic State in the "circle" ... county, and, as for the share of the ... law-making and administration of ... State, it remained, down to 1848, a ... one, if any. 1848 made Germany ... according to the French pattern; ... was everywhere superposed on the old ... but, the self-governmental institutions ... diate between Commoner (township ... manor) and the General Government ... Parliamentarism was literally ... in the air, and all attempts at giving ... at making it the real ruler, have ... vain. Bureaucracy retained its hold, and ... of furnishing the Cabinet Ministers ... Neither Prussia nor Germany can be ... stitutional Monarchy, in the accepted ... French sense of the word. Prussian ... not the representatives (or agents) of ... a majority in the Lower House, ... politically responsible to it, nor do ... office on account of a vote of want ... They are, on the contrary, the servants ... pointed solely by the Crown or King ... mere figure-head, as in England, but ... reality, embodying more of the initiative ... making and administration that Parliament ... latter, composed of dilettanti, ... unversed in the details of ... service, are not in the position of ... of the ship of State at the shortest ... lies are in England; it is the bureaucracy ... highly educated than that of any ... that enjoys as yet the monopoly of ... ministrative knowledge and practice ... bills, therefore, originate from the ... departments, and from the Ministers ... sembled,—in many respects an advantage ... by a greater thoroughness is secured ... of Parliament is practically reduced ... amendments to the Royal bills.

To remedy that want of knowledge ... the future Parliamentarian behind ... Administration, to make all citizens ... the working of the different sets of ... ry, to bring about a grand system of ...

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ... has become the more necessary as ... cialistic tendencies threaten to give ... centrifugal forces, endangering the ... State and nation. The great work ... therefore, been resumed; the ... left by him to a grateful people ... pleted; the administration of the ... *unprofessionalized* in town, city, ... rungsbezirk (a district containing several ...) and province. Bureaucracy will ... from its high pedestal, and, from ... autocratic ruler, become a mere ... ever equals in boards of Administration ... Standing Committees of laymen, ... political units, first of the ... by townships, ...

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KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.

April 24, 1876.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., for the
election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the
transaction of such other business as may come be-
fore them, will be held at the office of the Company
in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 7th day
of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

April 24, 1876.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and
Bondholders of this Company, for the election of
Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction
of other business, will be held at the office of the
Company in Chicago, on Thursday, the 1st of June
next, at 1 p. m.

Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote
by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the
Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, for regis-
tration, on or before the 1st of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

GERMANY.

The Political Outlook---New Attempt to Solve an Old Problem.

The Different Views on the Relations of State and Society.

The School of Rousseau and the Manchester School to Be Superseded by the German Historical School.

Self-Government in Town and Country—Unprofessionalizing the Public Service.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BERLIN, Prussia, April 9.—To write thoroughly on the political situation of Germany, is a most difficult task. The study of newspapers does not avail, nor will the personal observation of Parliamentary proceedings, both in Reichstag and Landtag, give much aid to the full comprehension of the real tendency of things,—of the real goal national life is driving at. It is only after the perusal of innumerable pamphlets and books, after hearing numerous lectures by prominent Professors and other eminent men, that the seeming chaos dissolves itself into something like order, or, at least, order of battle. For battle there is between antagonistic sets of principles, the issue of which is of grand import not to Germany alone. I do not refer to the "Culturkampf." That forms a mere episode in the standing campaign between Science and those forms of religious beliefs which have outlived themselves. My subject is, this time, the

OLD ANTAGONISM BETWEEN STATE AND SOCIETY,

and the new and remarkable attempt at its solution in Prussia-Germany. The theoretical foundations of the edifice now going quickly upward were laid years ago, especially by Prof. Gneist in his works on Government and Administration ("Rechtsstaat"), all based on most laborious researches into the origin and development of English institutions. But, before Gneist and his co-workers, we have the historical school of writers and statesmen, founded by Niebuhr and Savigny, continued by Dahlman and Gervinus, and at the present time in possession of most of the Chairs of German Universities; we find this school placing itself in opposition to the then general views on State and Society, their origin dating back to Rousseau and the French Revolution of '89. The State is defined by Rousseau as the mere sum of individuals living in it; Society and State cover each other, or, rather, the former is absorbed by the latter. All citizens are to have equal rights; the general will (la volante generale)—in fact, the (possibly tyrannical) will of the numerical majority—is to be the supreme law, not only in regard to State affairs proper, but (according to the definition of State) to all affairs. The State was to be all, the individual nothing. This theory was translated into practical Government by the men of the Convention. France became centralized to the utmost, the life of the nation was changed from an organic to a mechanical one. An all-powerful bureaucracy performed in reality all functions of political and administrative nature; it became, in fact, the Government. The absorption of all national forces into the hands of a professional caste of officials has been

THE CURSE OF MODERN FRANCE,

just as the curse of the United States has been the practical absorption of all political action by the professional politicians of both the great parties. For both cases, the problem has been how to emancipate the citizens from the oppressive yoke of the State-and-political-machine runners. The pernicious consequence of this omnipotent State-view has been Communism. The State being all and everything, the solution of all possible problems naturally devolves upon it; the (overdone) Paternal Government of Frederick the Great of Prussia appears intensified under a democratic form.

In opposition to this view, the Manchester school (and partly even John Stuart Mill) puts an excessive accent on Society, and negatives the State as much as possible. The State appears to the laissez-aller doctrine of modern Political Economy more a necessary evil, to be abated as much as possible, than a positive good. Society is to be left free and unhampered to perform its miracles by way of free associations; voluntaryism is to take the place of most of the old State-action. The United States may be pointed at as a kind of model practice of this theory, circumstances there favoring its full enactment and development more than in older countries. A disintegration of the State (and nation) will ultimately be the consequence. The power of great interests (manufactures, railroads, etc.) will rule the Legislature; partyism will prevail over the considerations of general welfare, of which even the phrase will, by and by, entirely vanish. The history of France furnishes the most efficient weapon for the arguments against and the condemnation of the theory above mentioned, upon which its administration has been based under the Republican as well as under the Cæsaristic form of government. Nowhere has the people done as much voting, made so many revolutions; nowhere has there been such endless talk of equal rights; and nowhere, too, has there been

SO LITTLE FREEDOM AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Liberty had but a negative meaning; its positive side never came into consciousness. We hear a great deal always about rights, but little of the all-important duties corresponding and correlative to them.

The historical German school endeavors to conciliate the centrifugal forces of modern society—threatening to dissolve the nations into antagonistic classes—and the centripetal forces of the State, by means of political and administrative institutions, by which each citizen is called upon, yes, *compelled*, to perform his share in the exercise of public functions, by which each citizen becomes governing as well as governed. This general public service finds its prototype in the ancient German, "Landgemeinde" (Commune), the political unit of the old tribal life of Germany. At the same time, when England, that, by the preservation of those old institutions, remained free and intact from the revolutions of the Continent, shows some intimation of leaving its local self-government, and of placing important branches of administration into the hands of a paid bureaucracy. Germany is occupied with taking up its former self-government principles, and is trying to bring about a compromise by which the professional knowledge of bureaucracy and the invaluable initiative of the citizen are blended into one, by which a new cement is created to weld together into a new and lasting union State and Society. The dangers and difficulties of such an undertaking are numerous, nor are they overlooked or underestimated. Fifty years have elapsed since the

FIRST STONE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

(town or city) was laid by Stein in his Municipal Corporation act of 1808. The country outside of cities was still left to the all-powerful and all-watchful "Landrath," the representative of the bureaucratic State in the "circle" (*kreis*) or county, and, as for the share of the "subjects" in law-making and administration of the general State, it remained, down to 1848, a mere advisory one, if any. 1848 made Germany constitutional according to the French pattern; Parliamentarism was everywhere superposed on the old bureaucracy; but the self-governmental institutions intermediate between Commoner (township, city, and manor) and the General Government being wanting, Parliamentarism was literally hanging in the air, and all attempts at giving it power, at making it the real ruler, have as yet been in vain. Bureaucracy retained its hold, and its monopoly of furnishing the Cabinet Ministers out of its ranks. Neither Prussia nor Germany can be called a Constitutional Monarchy, in the accepted English or French sense of the word. Prussian Ministers are not the representatives (or agents) of the party in a majority in the Lower House, nor are they politically responsible to it, nor do they go out of office on account of a vote of want of confidence. They are, on the contrary, the servants of and appointed solely by the Crown or King, who is not a mere figure-head, as in England, but a very palpable reality, embodying more of the initiative in law-making and administration than Parliament. The latter, composed of dilettanti, of persons unversed in the details of administrative service, are not in the position of taking the lead of the ship of State at the shortest notice, as parties are in England; it is the bureaucracy (more highly educated than that of any other country) that enjoys as yet the monopoly of thorough administrative knowledge and practice. All the bills, therefore, originate from the bureaux of the departments, and from the Ministers in college assembled,—in many respects an advantage, as thereby a greater thoroughness is secured; the function of Parliament is practically reduced to suggesting amendments to the Royal bills.

To remedy that want of knowledge, to introduce the future Parliamentarian behind the scenes of the Administration, to make all citizens interested in the working of the different sets of State machinery, to bring about a grand system of *compulsory*

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EDUCATION,

has become the more necessary as the growing Socialistic tendencies threaten to give new impetus to centrifugal forces, endangering the vitality of both State and nation. The great work of Stein has, therefore, been resumed; the magnificent torso left by him to a grateful people has to be completed; the administration of the State has to be *unprofessionalized* in town, city, county, regierungsbezirk (a district containing several counties), and province. Bureaucracy will have to descend from its high pedestal, and, from a more or less autocratic ruler, become a mere presiding officer over equals in boards of Administration and Standing Committees of laymen, selected by the political units, first of the county, namely: by townships, lords of the manor, and by the representatives (magistrates) of the cities; then by the higher units (County Parliament—*Kreistage*); and finally by the recently-organized Provincial Parliaments. Decentralization is thereby carried to the fullest extent, without breaking the cohesion with the central authorities, or doing away with the—I may say—*normative* influence of the State upon its parts and subdivisions. Laymen are clothed with police power, right of taxation,—in short, with self-government in local, county, provincial affairs, the exercise of which must of necessity change most powerfully the relation between individual and State, between liberty and authority. Both will have to be dissolved, to use Hegelian phrase, into

A HIGHER UNITY.

The first great step in this direction has been the new County laws (*Kreisordnung*) of 1872,—a law explained now fully by R. B. S. Mosier in the Cobden Club Essays of 1875. The upper stories of the new structure—the Provincial Parliaments and the corresponding Administration Tribunals (*Verwaltungsgericht*), a characteristic feature of German and modern origin—are partly completed, or in the way of completion. The vivifying effect of these reforms, *if properly taken hold of by the laymen*,—i. e., citizens in general,—upon local matters, upon police, poor, and school, and thereby upon the whole life of the nation, will soon make itself felt, and Germany become again, as it has already been in the realms of theoretical knowledge, the bold pathfinder of a regenerated State and Society.

Prussia, in carrying on these reforms, has its eyes on those parts of Germany as yet without the pale of Prussia proper. That Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden will have finally to become parts of Prussia, is foreshadowed by the logic of past events. By making its own provinces, the traditions of whom were always scrupulously respected and cultivated, more independent in regard to their own affairs, the transition of these States above mentioned into Prussian provinces will be considerably facilitated, and certainly will lose much of its otherwise painful acerbity.

TO RESUME:

What compulsory military service or general military duty is in regard to the military education of all able-bodied citizens, the internal reforms above sketched will be for the political education of the able-minded citizen. The New York *Nation* declared, the other day, Germany the best-disciplined nation in Europe; perhaps some other day it will point to it as the best (self) administered of all nations. The growth will be slow, as is everything in German latitudes, but sure and lasting.

E. SCHLAEGER.

ASTRONOMICAL.

Report of the Directors of the Chicago Society—Election of Officers.

The regular annual meeting of the Chicago Astronomical Society was held at the Academy of Sciences last evening the Hon. J. Y. Scammon in the chair, and Prof. Elias Colbert Secretary.

The first business in order was the presentation of the Directors' report for the past year, which was as follows:

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Chicago Astronomical Society, your Directors herewith present their first annual report since the reorganization of the Society.

Since the last annual meeting, the Directors have met four times, but on two of those occasions—viz., the quarterly meetings falling due in October and January—only six members were present, being one less than the number necessary to a quorum. Only four of the Life Directors, Messrs. Stone, Wicker, Wells, and Holden, have attended either of the quarterly meetings. Your Directors submit, in view of this difficulty in securing a full attendance, that it is desirable to amend the rule, and they ask the Society to provide that five members of the Board of Directors shall be a quorum to transact business at any regular meeting which shall have been duly called under the rules. Provided, however, that in no case shall any action of the Board be valid unless it receive the affirmative vote of at least four members of the Board.

THE OBSERVATORY

has been under the immediate care of your Secretary during the past year, and he has given to it most of the time he could spare from his journalistic duties. The new dome was theoretically finished, and the equatorial telescope refitted in June last. Since then the Observatory has been open every Tuesday and Thursday evening, in fine weather, for the purpose of enabling subscribers to the fund to use the telescope. They have not availed themselves of the opportunity so much as was expected and desired. A few parties have attended often, but the great majority of the members have not once visited the Observatory during the year. Your Directors would have preferred to know that all the new members had seen for themselves the work accomplished by the expenditure of the money they contributed, and that all the old members had been equally satisfied that the vexatious impediment to the use of the instrument which were encountered in former years do not now exist. They hope that the members will visit the Observatory more numerously in future, with such members of their families as are old enough to appreciate the privilege of looking through the instrument. Your Directors have not encouraged the exhibition of the telescope to parties who do not take a pecuniary interest in the work of the Society.

The Observatory is now in much better condition than when it was first built, and the telescope is better fitted for work than then. The new dome is a grand success, and several improvements in the telescope apparatus were suggested a year ago by one of the makers of the instrument. Those improvements have been made by the Secretary, and some others dictated by his own judgment, much of the work being done by him, with little cost to the Society, except for the material used. He has also, with considerable personal labor, put into good working order the smaller or transit telescope, which had been neglected so much that it could not be used except in the day-time or twilight. In recognition of the value of his services, in this and other respects, it was resolved by your Directors, at the regular quarterly meeting in January last, to recommend that Mr. Colbert be declared a Life Director of the Chicago Astronomical Society.

The scientific work done with the equatorial telescope during the past year includes observations of the appulse of Mars to the Star No. 3 in Sagittarius on the 29th of June, and the occultation of the Pleiades by the Moon the 3rd of February. The weather was too cloudy to permit an observation of the solar eclipse, March 25; but preparations had been made for doing so.

TIME SIGNALS.

Ever since the 1st of November, 1875, an automatic report of true time has been furnished by telegraph, every minute in the twenty-four hours, to the Chicago Board of Trade, the Michigan Central Railroad, Giles Bros. & Co., N. Matson & Co., Hamilton, Rowe & Co., E. R. P. Shurly & Co., and the Western Union Telegraph Company. The telegraphic service is performed by the Western Electric Manufacturing Company under a contract with this Society, which is in force for five years from November 1st, 1875. For this time service the Society receives compensation sufficient to pay the current expenses of the Observatory, including insurance. Your Directors hope to see the number of subscribers for time-signals increased. They also call attention to the fact that the Society was furnishing time to the city at the date of the great fire, and that such service may be resumed when the Court-House is rebuilt.

ENDOWMENT.

The income above referred to as sufficient to pay the current expenses of the Observatory is not equal to more than that; and those present current expenses do not include the salary of an astronomer as Director. It is highly important that a Director be obtained speedily, so that the Observatory may be used for purposes of original investigation, in common with the other Observatories of the world. Our telescope was the largest and best refractor in existence when brought here, ten years and two months ago. It now ranks as fourth, still leading the great majority of the telescopes with which so many important astronomical discoveries have been made. It should not be suffered to lie idle much longer, and must remain idle till enough money is secured to pay the salary of a Director. Neither should it be experimented with by parties not perfectly competent to handle it.

The Endowment Committee, appointed a year ago, has not accomplished much as yet. It has, however, partially made arrangements for a thorough canvass of the city, and your Directors respectfully request that each member of the Society will lend a helping hand. There is scarcely one but could induce some other person to become a member, and the object is certainly worthy of the effort.

During the past year the following gentlemen have become life members: Dr. J. D. M. Carr, A. B. Hitchcock, Mark Skinner, J. M. Seymour, H. W. Fuller, Horace White, Charles Counselman, G. W. Colehour, J. F. Bonfield, J. M. Van Osdel, Jr., Marshall Field, L. L. Bond, and Adam Kilian. The two last named have become members by signing endowment notes, which secure the payment of $25 per year each. H. C. Rew, already a member, has signed a note securing the payment of $25 annually, and H. N. Hibbard has become a subscriber of $82 per year, which, with his former payment of $100, constitutes him a Life Director of the Society.

DIRECTORS, ETC.

The terms of three of the Directors have expired, and their places should be filled by the Society at this meeting. The gentlemen who retire are John Forsythe, Robert Warren, and C. M. Henderson. Mr. Forsythe has attended all of the meetings of the Board of Directors during the term of office. Mr. Warren attended all the meetings that were held during the time he was in the city.

During the year the Society has lost three members by death—Prof. Lapham, of Milwaukee, and George W. Gage, and Col. Samuel Stone, of Chicago. Col. Stone was a Life Director.

There are now about 165 life members of the Society, including the life Directors.

The Library of the Society contains about 484 bound volumes, 170 volumes bound in paper, 546 pamphlets, and 80 manuscripts. Total, 1,280 documents and books. The report of the Treasurer shows a balance on hand of $976.78, of which $350 is invested and bearing interest.

Your Directors have secured insurance from loss by fire on the property of the Astronomical Society, at a cost of $160.31, for the twelve months ending Jan. 22, 1877.

The report and its recommendations were unanimously adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The election of three Directors for a term of three years, to take the place of retiring members, resulted as follows: John Forsythe, Robert Warren, and H. C. Ranney.

A committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions in regard to the deceased members mentioned in the report of the Directors.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a pamphlet setting forth the history, aims, and objects of the Society for general distribution.

After some discussion in reference to issuing certificates of membership, the Society adjourned.

A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS

for the election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year was then held, and resulted as follows:

President—J. Y. Scammon.
Vice-President—W. H. Wells.
Secretary—Prof. E. Colbert.
Treasurer—H. C. Ranney.

After the transaction of some further business, the meeting adjourned.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Private Letter from a Chicagoan.

CUSTER CITY, Black Hills, April 23.—I have reached this place after a hard struggle with the heat and the cold, the rain and the snow, the winds and the dust. I got here this morning. Vaughn is here also, and this afternoon went up French Creek,—the creek this town is located on,—to see if it wouldn't pay to work some claims which are open for us to take, as we have to wait for the ox-teams bringing our provisions, and the delay will be unavoidable, as we must have more provisions before we move farther north into the Hills. This town stands badly in need of provisions of all kinds,—food for man and beast.

You can imagine how bad the roads, and how severe the weather must have been, when it has taken us twenty-eight days to move over these 260 miles between here and Cheyenne,—a distance that has been traveled time and again in fourteen days by wagons no heavier loaded than ours. Of course, what has delayed us travelers has kept back freighters, and now prices of groceries are: $18 to $20 per hundred for flour; bacon, 40 to 45 cents per pound, etc. The truth of the matter is, bad weather and Indians are the cause of all the trouble. Bad weather kills the horses; and the Indians scare, and sometimes kill, the people on the road here. Vaughn's experience and mine will testify to the bad weather; and let me give you an account of a massacre that happened last Sunday (Easter-Sunday):

Charles Metz, a baker, who came here to do business from Laramie City, was in a wagon with his wife and negro servant, passing through Red Canon, a place in the Hills where the road, for 12 miles almost, is between walls of solid rock hundreds of feet high, and where, when we were on the road, we were told to be very cautious, or some of us would catch it from the Indians. Right ahead of Metz, about a mile, were three other men—two in the body of a wagon, and one driving—the only one that was a mark for the Indian shots. He was fired at and shot through the back. He jumped out, still whipping up his horses, running in a stooping position, keeping his head below the bed of the wagon, when another shot struck him in the calf of the leg. When he came to the road where there is a cut-off, he tried to take the short cut, but his mules could not draw the wagon out of the ditch, and he unloosened it and made his escape; but the men who were with him could not do so, and were killed. The man now lies in a ranche at Cheyenne River, where I conversed with him, and is not likely to recover very soon, if he recovers at all. After they shot him, they went back and attacked the baker and his wife and servant, and killed the three. It was a clear massacre. They have been in the habit of attacking small parties, and several persons have lost their lives or been wounded on the same route, at different points, only a few days apart. There was almost a stampede from Custer when the news came, last Thursday, of the Sunday massacre. Business was at a stand-still, at any rate.

P. J. O'C.

P. S.—The effect of the Indian fights have passed away by this time, and, although this is Sunday, house-building is going on; one place is weighing out gold dust; another place is putting up scales to weigh the same, and, altogether, the little town (for it is only a collection of log houses,) has a busy look, very un-Sunday-like.

"ANGLOMANIA."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 1.—Will you permit an Englishman to ridicule an American disease which, for want of a better name, I will call Anglomania. There is in your country an aristocratic element, which, curiously enough, calls itself the Democracy. In sentiment and feeling, it is in sympathy with the Toryism of England. In this element this disease originated, and I am sorry to see that it is spreading even among a better class of Americans. It broke out seriously on the 9th of March, in the United States Senate, Gen. Gordon showing the most violent symptoms of it. His speech that day would probably have fallen unnoticed upon the country had not THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE called attention to it in words commendatory of its tone and temper. This gives it importance. Gen. Gordon's statements are loose, his plans impracticable, his methods unstatesmanlike. He fails to distinguish the differences in the character, institutions, and circumstances of England and America. It seems incredible that an American Senator would state approvingly that "So fully does Great Britain appreciate the necessity of removing her revenue officers from the temptations and corruptions of party, that they are forbidden to belong to any political organization, and a vote by one of them for a member of Parliament would send him in disgrace from the service." I think Senator Gordon is in error here; but, if the statement were true, it would reflect but little credit on the English Government or its office-holders. It is very easy to test the statesmanship of this principle as applied to this country. Let a bill be introduced into Congress to the effect that hereafter the civil officers of the Government shall be exempt from the duties of citizenship, and be prohibited from voting. Would even Senator Gordon support such a bill? I think not.

It is very doubtful whether the English system of appointment for life, which Gen. Gordon praises so highly, would be congenial to the temper and genius of the American people. An exclusive body of office-holders, without votes, and relieved from political duties, would have no sympathy with the people, and would soon fall under their contempt.

Gen. Gordon, still laboring under his attack of Anglomania, proudly boasting of England, tells the Senate that, "Before one of her citizens is considered competent to hold the very lowest position in her Revenue service, he must be nominated by the Treasury, examined by Boards of officers, put out to tuition, and re-examined as to qualifications," and so on. Yes; in England we hold that a man should serve seven years' apprenticeship to a trade, and work at it seventy; that each man should be competent to one employment, and no more. In this country you have a theory that each man is competent to anything; you all work up to that, and have very nearly proved it. I remember how my countrymen looked with astonishment and awe upon Lord John Russell when Sydney Smyth described him as so plucky and self-reliant that he would take command of the Channel fleet to-morrow. Well, what American is there who wouldn't take command of the navy to-morrow, if he could get it, unless he happened to have possession of a better thing?—not because of a conceited belief in his ability to command the navy, but because of his confidence in his ability to learn to do so in a short time. Your late War proved how rapidly shop-keepers became Captains, Colonels, and Generals.

I do not say that your Civil Service may not be reformed, and perhaps you might with advantage take some hints from the English; but this examination by a "Board" contains many elements of humbug. It does very well as a test of clerical ability, but will always fail as a test of administrative talent. During the War you had these "Boards" in the different military departments, before which officers used to be sent for examination. I know of a Captain who, in the third year of the War, was sent before the "Board." He had fought at Belmont, Donelson, and Shiloh; could handle a company well in camp, on the march, and in battle; but he was rusty in the classics, his grammar was the old-fashioned, flint-lock variety, and he had forgotten a heap of history. The very first question "mustered him out." They asked him: "Captain, in what year did William the Norman invade England?" He answered: "I do not know, nor do I care a d—n. I regard that as a dead issue." Fortunately, only officers of inferior grade were sent before these Boards. You will admit, Mr. Editor, that hard questions like this would have sent Gen. Logan higher'n a kite.

There is a great deal of corruption and inefficiency in the English Civil Service that never comes to light. Bribery at elections is common, almost universal, in spite of the statutory penalties against it. My recipe for the cure of Anglomania is a simple one: A careful, candid comparison of the social and political life of England with that of this country. Balance fairly the merits and defects, the advantages and disadvantages, of both; and, when that is done, the American who decides in favor of England is, in my opinion, a snob. There is one point of comparison, however, in which you will miserably fail; that is in the fair and just administration of the law. England is a land of law. Our Judges are neither time-serving nor corrupt; our juries are not packed; a crime like the stuffing of ballot-boxes could scarcely occur in England, because of the certainty of punishment that would follow the perpetrators; and this certainty of punishment for crime has a great deal more to do with the honesty of Revenue officials in England than the system of appointments, or the tenure for life of the office-holder. Respectfully yours,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Funerals in 1776.

Funerals touched weddings at the point of feasting, and were often expensive, showy, and pompous occasions. In some parts of the country, especially among the Dutch of Long Island and New York, it was the custom for a young man to lay by his earnings after coming of age until a sufficient sum had accumulated to provide for him a "respectable" funeral when he should come to die. Oftentimes the young burgher would reserve half of the portion of wine which he had liberally laid in for his marriage, to be used at the funeral of himself or his wife. Special invitations were sent out for funerals as for parties. The clergymen, pall-bearers, and physicians attending, were provided with scarfs and gloves, and sometimes each with a mourning ring; while the feast which followed the interment, at the house of the relatives of the deceased, elaborate with cold roast meats, wines, liquors, and pipes, was not unfrequently an occasion of coarse excesses, sometimes descending into hilarious and noisy demonstrations. A "respectable" funeral of this description might cost perhaps $1,000, while the funeral of the first wife of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer is said to have cost not less than $20,000.—*Edward Abbott's "Revolutionary Times."*

Singular Murder-Case.

A murder-case awaiting trial at the Cuddapah Sessions in India last month was, according to the India papers, expected to give rise to much legal discussion as to whether the circumstances justified the charge. A juggler who alleged that he possessed some power which rendered him "bullet proof" invited the prisoner in the case to aim at him with a loaded musket, assuring him that he might do so without the slightest fear of producing any painful results. The prisoner accepted the kind invitation, and with a loaded musket presented to him by the juggler immediately sent a bullet through his head. It is urged that as there was no intention on the part of the prisoner to kill the deceased, the charge of murder cannot be maintained. The juggler was thoroughly confident of his own invulnerability, and several of his relations who were to be called as witnesses for the defense were prepared to prove that, although several times shot at before, he was never hurt. Some few years ago in England a "wizard" at one of the theatres begged one of the audience as a favor to fire a gun at him. The spectator thus invited loaded the gun with a charge of shot he had brought with him for the express purpose of testing crucially the alleged invulnerability of the wizard. The result was painful in the extreme,—the wizard's face was peppered with the shot, and the spectator who fired the gun was given into the custody of the police. Both narrowly escaped death,—one by the gun, the other by the gallows.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

The True Story About the Suspension—Testimony of Directors and Stockholders—Ralston's Actual Indebtedness Fully Stated.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The civil suit in which the proprietors of the *Bulletin* newspaper sought damages against the publisher of the *Alta California* for libel, growing out of publications in reference to the failure of the Bank of California, has been commenced by the taking of the depositions of several witnesses.

D. O. Mills, long a Director and now President of the bank, testified that its capital was $5,000,000 at the date of the suspension, in August last, and its surplus, as reported on the books, was $1,000,000 additional: by the books the liabilities of the bank at the time of the suspension were about $14,000,000, and the nominal assets, good, bad, and indifferent, were something over $20,000,000; the failure was considered to have been caused by the management of the then President, Mr. Ralston; from the reports of the Committee and Board of Directors Mr. Ralston was a large debtor to the bank; the reports made it not far from $4,000,000; the indebtedness was reported to arise from various sources; there was one large deficiency in the refinery account; it amounted to from $2,000,000 to $2,250,000, being overdrafts by Mr. Ralston's checks; this deficiency stood on the books of the bank as a debit against the refinery; the refinery was supposed to owe that much money, and the Committee reported that the money was not owing by the refinery, but had been used by Mr. Ralston; the bank owned the most of the refinery, and it was considered to be under Mr. Ralston's control as President of the bank; other deficiencies arose through certificates of deposit, or what were reported to be certificates of deposit, where the money had not been paid into the bank; this amounted to $580,000; it was reported by the Committee that the moneys had been used by Mr. Ralston for his own private account; he had signed the certificates, but they had not been registered nor passed through the books; the balance of the indebtedness was reported as having been mainly carried in the bank on cash-tags of Mr. Ralston, and, before the suspension, accounted for other bills discounted; bills unavailable and indorsed by Mr. Ralston were considered part of his indebtedness; the money was supposed to have gone to Mr. Ralston for his private purposes; these acts were concealed from the Directors and other officials, and they did not appear in the semi-annual examinations in June and July. Being asked if money was not sent into the bank in advance of these examinations for the purpose of being counted and showing a large amount and then sent out again, being on loan, Mr. Mills, without denying the intimation of the question, replied:—"I cannot speak from my own knowledge. In reply to further questions the witness estimated that there was left of the $6,000,000 capital and reserve fund from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 of available assets; the capital was impaired to the amount of at least $3,500,000; the reserve fund proved to be nominal; the bank sold to Mr. Sharon, the United States Senator, and since the suspension, upward of $4,000,000 of indebtedness for $1,500,000 in money and $500,000 contingent; they approximated the indebtedness (of Ralston) at something over $4,000,000, and, with the concurrence of the Board, this indebtedness was sold to Mr. Sharon on the terms already indicated; the contingent $500,000 is regarded by the bank as only a nominal asset; the indebtedness sold to Sharon was Ralston's indebtedness to the bank; dividends at the rate of 1 per cent a month had been regularly paid by the bank during the last three years—out of the general deposits, the witness presumed.

George H. Howard sworn: Was a Director of the Bank of California in August last, and is such still; one cause of the failure of the bank was the large amount of money withdrawn by Mr. Ralston; the Committee stated this amount to be somewhere in the neighborhood of $4,500,000; it was understood that he took this for his own private purposes, without the knowledge of the Directors; witness was elected only the last meeting of the Board prior to the failure; he knew nothing of the over-issue of stock or the destruction of stock for the purpose of making the stock which was not genuine stock stand as good stock; as other mismanagement on the part of Mr. Ralston accounting for the failure he cited unsecured loans of large sums of money to H. F. Williams and the Hon. W. M. Stewart; there was also a small loss to McCrellish, of the *Alta*; these unsecured loans he supposed were legitimate; they all stood on the books of the bank. The witness confirmed Mr. Mills' statement that there were moneys withdrawn from the refinery by Mr. Ralston, which the bank had to make good.

Michael Reeves sworn: Had been a stockholder in the Bank of California for two years past; hold 2,000 shares; held 2,400 shares also as collateral for loans of $60,000 to Moses Ellis and $150,000 to Burling Bros.; he supposed when he made the loans that the stock belonged to the parties pledging it, but after the bank failed Burling said that what he pledged belonged to Mr. Ralston; witness said he knew the cause of the bank failure; he had occasion to examine and found the money all gone; he believed Mr. Ralston had used it for his own uses.

A Use for Locusts.

London Times.

A means of utilizing these insects, the destructive effects of which were described in the *Times* of Wednesday, has been devised by a French physician, Dr. Morvan, of Douarnez, Finisterre, and consists in preparing them in different ways as bait for fish. In America, where swarms of grasshoppers often do serious mischief, devastating large tracts of country, traps have been devised for catching these insects; but, except in a few instances, where they have been used for manure, they have not been made to serve any useful purpose. Dr. Morvan dries the locusts in the sun, presses them into barrels, and subsequently smashes them into a paste, which is made into small balls and thrown into the sea during fishing operations. Another method is to boil the locusts before making them into a paste. This bait is of an oily nature, and is said to be eagerly devoured by the sardine or pilchard. Large quantities of cod's roe are used on the coasts of Brittany in the prosecution of this fishery, but the increasing high price of this bait has lately been a serious addition to the expenses of the fishermen, who have eagerly availed themselves of the novel substitute. Bait is not generally used in the English pilchard or sardine fishery, different modes of fishing being adopted by those employed in France, but in those instances where cod's roe has been tried it has been found to attract large numbers of fish. The increased demand for pilchards which the operations of the Cornish Sardine Company of Falmouth are likely to create, for the purpose of preserving fish in oil, in the manner which has found so much favor, will probably lead to the more extended use of bait, and locusts or grasshoppers will no doubt come into requisition in Cornwall, as well as in France. The experiments of Dr. Morvan were considered so important by the French Government that 100 barrels of locusts were supplied by the Governor-General of Algerie, and transported to Brittany to be tried on a larger scale at the cost of the State. The results were so satisfactory that during the ensuing fishing-season the locust bait is expected to be largely used.

An Historical Tree in Constantinople.

Correspondence London Daily Telegraph.

Let it not be thought, however, that the Turks are quite incapable of valuing an historical monument. They have one which they appreciate, and which they are trying hard to preserve. It is a plane tree which stands in the Hippodrome, at Constantinople, opposite to the Mosque of Sultan Achmet, and which serves to commemorate the power and the fall of those audacious soldiers the Janissaries, who for so many centuries were alternately the glory and the disgrace of the Turkish Empire. On this tree, in the year 1656, and in the course of a revolt against Sultan Mohammed the Fourth, the Janissaries hung up eight of the chief officers of State whom the terrified Sultan had given over to their fury. On this tree, one hundred and seventy years later, Sultan Mahmoud hung up seven of the leaders of the Janissaries, who had been dragged out of the blazing barracks in the Etmeidan, at the close of the massacre; and underneath the tree were piled the bodies of more than two hundred others who were shot down as they tried to escape. At sight of this hideous spectacle a Turkish poet (for in 1826 Turkey still had poets) improvised some grim verses, of which the following is a translation:

On thee, O tree! in the old time, impious men
hung the innocent servants of Allah.
To-day, around thee, the criminals lie stretched in
death.
Verily, O tree! thy fruits were ripe and they have
fallen!

The Turks are taking considerable pains to preserve this tree. Large plates of metal conceal the wounds which time has made in its trunk, and protect the interior from the rain. But as a rule they are not given to the preservation of monuments, and their neglect of the great plane trees at Buyukdere, under which Godfrey of Bouillon is said to have rested, and which are rapidly perishing, makes it clear that their care of the plane tree in the Hippodrome does not arise from any sentimental reverence for ancient trees, but merely from a desire, perhaps a wise and politic desire, to perpetuate the memory of the bloody tragedy which was last enacted under it.

A Natural Wonder—With a Tradition.

Cawker City (Kas.) Echo.

The Great Spirit's Spring, situated just east of this city, on a mound some 35 feet in height, the which will cover an acre of ground, has been the subject of more letters and editorials than any other natural curiosity in the State of Kansas. In years gone by the Indians of the plains assembled here periodically, to make sacrifices and partake of the waters of the spring, which then, as now, contained wonderful medicinal properties. An old Indian tradition has it that on the summit of this mound, and on the very edge of the spring (which is 20 feet in diameter and twice as deep), once occurred the bloodiest hand-to-hand encounter between two Indian lovers that the savage or enlightened eye ever beheld. The hand of the beautiful Indian Princess Wahcondah was sought by two Indian braves, and while the lovely dark-eyed maiden permitted her affections to go out toward the younger, her stern parent desired her to wed the elder and wealthier of the two. One beautiful spring morning, as the sun peered over the far-eastern bluffs, it beheld the gentle Kansas zephyrs toying with the lovely maiden's hair, while she, all unconscious of her beauty, was listening in virgin bashfulness to the vows of her favorite. The elder lover approached the spring to bring his morning sacrifice, when this scene met his gaze. The eyes of the braves met, and they resolved at once to kill each other, well knowing that neither father nor daughter would consent to a wedding with the dead one. With true Indian stoicism, Wahcondah silently embroidered a new breechclout while the lovers desperately fought for her hand. At last, as the end was drawing near and the battle seemed likely to terminate in the triumph of Wahcondah's favorite, by an unlucky misstep both were plunged into the spring, and, being too weak from loss of blood and continued exertion, sank to rise no more this side of the happy hunting-ground. Wahcondah gazed for a moment into the limpid water, fast being discolored by the blood of the only being she could ever love, and then with one long, wild, piercing shriek, plunged in to meet him, from whom to be separated was more to be dreaded than death itself. The scream attracted the attention of her matter-of-fact old parent, who came up to the summit of the mound and fished out the romantic princess to trade her off to a neighboring chief for two dozen ponies. All romance in her life ceased here, but additional interest (and medicinal qualities) since attach to this wonderful spring.

An Extraordinary Fire-Proof Suit Invented by a Swede.

Kolnische Zeitung.

A few days since an exhibition of the new Oestberg fire-extinguishing apparatus took place on the Linden strasse, in Berlin, in the presence of the Emperor, the Empress, the Crown Prince, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Swedish Minister, the Ministers of War and the Interior, and other distinguished persons. The inventor, who is a Swede, named Oestberg, and Messrs. Brandt and Nawrocki, who had charge of the exhibition, were presented to the Empress before the experiments took place.

Capt. Ahlstrom appeared in a peculiar-looking costume, made of the Oestberg invention, and walked into an immense fire made of wood saturated with petroleum. The heat of the fire was so intense that no one else could approach within 80 paces without being burnt or scorched. The Captain, however, walked around in the glowing pile perfectly undisturbed, leaning on the burning wood, and finally quietly seating himself on the coals. He remained in the fire for fifteen minutes, and, on his coming out, every one pressed around to see how much he had been injured. He was unharmed, and, in spite of the Emperor's asseveration that he had seen enough of so dangerous an experiment, Capt. Ahlstrom went again into the fiery oven.

On finally emerging, he took off the suit, and appeared clothed in red flannel. The Emperor said, "One must see this to form any just conception of it." He then asked Messrs. Brandt and Nawrocki about the patent in Prussia, and, when informed that the application for a patent had been refused, expressed great surprise.

Sale of Art-Treasures.

On April 3 began the dispersion, at the Salle Drouot, in Paris, of the art-treasures of the Chateau de Vaux Praslin, so full of historical associations as the princely residence of Fouquet. In the first day's sale was the Sevres porcelain, among which a soup tureen, pate tendre, 2,290 francs; two tall Japan jars (potiches) 2,100 francs, and another pair, 2,810 francs; a third, 2,200 francs; a vase (potiche) of Chinese porcelain, richly enameled, of the rose family, 2,510 francs; two faience eagles, blue jasper enamel, after Bernard Palissy, 3,105 francs; flat pilgrim's bottle in gray stoneware, enameled blue and gray, 3,550 francs; ebony clock, period Louis XVI., of bronze, richly chased and gilt, 25,500 francs; fire-screen of wood, carved and gilt, and decorated with Gobelins tapestry, 7,400 francs; commode, period Louis XVI., 3,100 francs; drawing-room suit, period Louis XVI, covered with Gobelins tapestry, with pastoral subjects after Boucher, 25,100 francs; series of three Beauvais tapestries, subjects after Boucher, surmounted with the arms of France and Navarre: Triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne, 24,000 francs; Triumph of Vulcan, 9,380 francs; Venus and Apollo, 7,900 francs; hangings of a bed, in ancient Beauvais tapestry, 8,200 francs. These, with various fine specimens of bronzes and furniture, of the Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. periods, formed the first day's sale, which realized 315,814 francs (£12,632).

Chinese History of a European War.

A Chinese history, in eight volumes, of the French-German War, has recently been presented to the Library of the British Museum. The London Athenæum, mentioning this work, says: "The authors, Wang Taon and Chang Tsung-Cang, as stated in the preface, collected the materials for their work from foreign newspapers, and the account they have compiled is highly creditable to their critical and editorial abilities. In the present state of Europe the authors find a parallel to the condition of China about 500 years before Christ, and as that was one of the most disturbed periods in Chinese history, they evidently consider that peace is not likely long to continue among us. In fact, the only prospect they see of avoiding hostilities is in a firm alliance between England, France, Russia, and Prussia! The history begins with a general sketch of Europe, and then proceeds to the immediate causes of the war. The celebrated interview between Benedetta, who is called 'Peen-ni-teh-ti,' and the King of Prussia, at Ems, which appears as 'Im-sze,' the various battles, with the crowning disaster at 'Sze-tan' (Sedan), and the siege of Paris, all are fully described, and the book closes with the election of 'Mak-ma-han' as President of the French Republic."

An Indian Interment.

Reese River (Nev.) Reveille.

A couple of days ago, a squaw died out at Yankee Blade, and the Indians buried her and her infant together, without taking the trouble to make a corpse of the latter. It is a custom with the Piutes and Shoshones to bury the dead mother and living child together, when the latter is too young to keep itself. In this instance they dug a hole, threw the woman into it, and laid the infant on her breast, covering them over with brush. In explanation of their conduct, one of them said, "Baby no good; no got milk; bimeby heap cry; die pooty soon anyhow."

It would be an impossibility to convince an Indian that he is doing wrong by thus abandoning a helpless infant as a prey to the coyotes and carrion birds; it was the custom of his fathers, and he can see no wrong in it. A white man does not like to interfere in such a case; for to try and rear the child would be a hopeless task, and no white man would feel justified in dashing its brains out with a stone. Besides, the Indians would feel greatly aggrieved at any interference with this pleasant usage of theirs.

Protection of Children.

The law passed in New York for the prevention of cruelty to children prohibits the employment of cruelty to children under 16 years of age in begging, peddling, or in any public entertainment, singing, dancing, or acrobatic; and any one so using a child can be arrested for the misdemeanor. Persons exhibiting the child will be considered guilty, as well as those apprenticing or giving it into their control. Formerly the Society could only interfere when there was evident brutality or great danger to life and limb, as in the case of "Prince Leo," but hereafter it will be able to compel all exhibitions of children to be stopped, and, if necessary, the young performers may be sent to some institution. The Superintendent of the Society intends to enforce this law in preventing the use of the little girls as bouquet-sellers at night, such employment exposing the children often to immoral associations; and all persons employing children in this way will be prosecuted. The law will also cover the Italian "musical combinations,"—organizations living on the results of the labor of the little street-musicians.

A Cat-fish on Top of the Blue Ridge.

Raleigh (N. C.) News.

We would as soon think of walking out into the woods of Wake County to see an elephant as going up on the top of the Blue Ridge to catch a fish. And yet Major Wilson told Frank Waddell, of Hillsboro, that in pumping water from the bottom of a shaft 120 feet deep and immediately on the top of the Blue Ridge, a cat-fish was fished up from the bottom about 8 inches long. There is no water on the Blue Ridge except what collects there from the mountain springs, and where this cat-fish came from is a mystery.

A Long Tunnel Through the Snow.

Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.

The work of sending wood through the 15-mile flume of Mackey & Fair isn't fun by any means. The snow is still from 15 to 30 feet deep in the high Sierras where the men are now at work. In order to supply the mills of the Pacific Mill and Mining Company, Mr. Hereford has been obliged to tunnel over 4 miles through the snow, the tunnel being used as a roadway for the wood to be floated down the flume. At every 200 yards of this immense stretch, a cross-cut, so to speak, has been made, for the purpose of throwing up the snow cut away in the tunneling.

Book-Binding.

Among the specimens of book-making prepared by D. Appleton & Co., for the Centennial Exhibition, there are two volumes of "Picturesque America," bound in crushed brown levant morocco, in a style intended to illustrate the binders' art without the extrinsic aid of the jeweler, the goldsmith, or the engraver. Every line and dot has been worked by hand. The designs are exquisitely done in outline, and inlaid with red and blue morocco, presenting a rich mosaic effect. A similar style of binding was shown in the exhibition of 1853, and there obtained the highest award.

A TOAST.

Two Important Discoveries! The discovery of America by Columbus, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; the one opening up to mankind a new continent, the other a fountain of health, which is indispensable to the full enjoyment of life and its blessings. In response to the above sentiment come the unsolicited attestations of tens of thousands of grateful patients, who have been relieved of chronic ailments through its instrumentality. Those voices are limited to no one locality, but from every city, village, and hamlet, in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterances of foreign tongues, like the confused murmur of many waters, come unfeigned and hearty commendations. It is, in combination with the Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the great depurator of the age. Under its benign action eruptions disappear, excessive waste is checked, the nerves are strengthened, and health, long banished from the system, resumes her reign and re-establishes her roseate throne upon the cheek. All who have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which it is recommended unite in pronouncing it the great Medical Discovery of the age.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.......Lessees
WILL E. CHAPMAN.......Manager

SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 14,

PAPPENHEIM.

GRAND OPERA GALA NIGHT.

Manager Gran has the honor to announce an engagement with MME. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM, assisted by Miss Clara Zeigler, Miss Alberti, Messrs. Hetz, Preusse, and Franosch, of the Wachtel Grand Opera. The performance will consist of the Fourth Act of IL TROVATORE, Third Act of FAUST, and Fourth Act of LES HUGUENOTS, with Complete Orchestra, Scenic Effects, and Costuming. Prices, $1.50, $1, and 50c. The sale of reserved seats will commence at 9 a. m. Friday, at Lyon & Healy's Music Store and at the Box Office of the Theatre.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

MAZEPPA;

OR THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.

The thoroughbred Horse FALCON.
Miss KATE RAYMOND as Mazeppa, strapped on the back of the WILD HORSE, will ascend from the footlights to the extreme height of the stage.
LEVANION BROS., accomplishing their wonderful feats in mid air; never before attempted.
JOLLY NASH, the Great London Comique.
DeWitt Cook, Emerson & Clark, and Great Adelphi Company.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Evening performances at 8 o'clock.
Prices, 15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c.

THE COLISEUM.

This Monday Evening, May 8, and during the week

MURPHY AND MACK,

The inimitable Irish Comedians.

MISS BELLE CELESTE AND FRANK MONROE,

The Aerial Gymnasts.

Fields and Hoey, the Musical Coons.

BLANCHE SELWYN and BEN GILFOIL.

J. H. LARKIN and CARRIE ARMSTRONG in their Dutch Characters; and all the favorites of last week. A Monster Company. Crowded Houses Nightly. Admission as usual.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

R. M. HOOLEY.......Manager.

UNPARALELLED SUCCESS.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.

A PERFECT OVATION ACCORDED NIGHTLY, AN ENTIRE CHANGE THIS WEEK.

PIQUE, by John Hart, Bernardo, and Brockway. TROUBLES OF A NIGHT—Little Mac, Billy Rice, and Lamont. BANJO SOLOS—E. M. Hall. Double Jig—Murphy and Morton. Specialties—Joe Mack. The great BERNARDO. To conclude with Newcomb's Original Sketch, WHO WROTE SHAKSPEARE. Characters by the Entire Company. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Matinee Prices, 25 and 50 cents.

McCORMICK HALL.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 14,

MR. A. P. BURBANK

Will give a new and choice programme of Humorous, Dramatic, and Dialect

READINGS.

Doors open at 2 p. m. Reading begins at 3. Admission, 10 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

MAGGIE MITCHELL

in the charming domestic drama,

PEARL OF SAVOY.

MARIE, the Pearl of Savoy, MAGGIE MITCHELL, supported by Mr. WM. HARRIS and her own Company. Saturday—Maggie Mitchell Matinee. Next week—Maggie Mitchell as Lorle and Jane Eyre.

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MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.......Lessees.
WILL E. CHAPMAN.......Manager.

First appearance MONDAY EVENING, May 8, and each evening thereafter,

DALY'S FIFTH-AV. THEATRE COMPANY,

in the hit of the season,

PIQUE!

Box Sheet open six days in advance. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at 2 p. m. Sunday Evening, PAPPENHEIM in OPERA.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

RETURN of the inimitable Irish Comedian,

T. GRATTAN RIGGS,

for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Nights, and Saturday Matinee, May 11, 12, and 13, in the great local drama entitled the IRISH DETECTIVE, Mr. Riggs assuming seven distinct characters.

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The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 43, North River, as follows:
CANADA, Frangeuil.......Saturday, May 13
LABRADOR, Sanglier.......Saturday, May 20
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.......Saturday, May 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $110 and $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
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These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., New York:
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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Thursday, June 1
STATE OF VIRGINIA.......Thursday, June 15
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $65 and $80, according to accommodation. Return tickets, $125. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to JOHN E. EARLE, No. 60 Clark-st., Chicago.

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Sailing monthly from Watson's Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y. For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, calling at St. John's, Porto Rico.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.......Monday May 15
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.......Thursday, June 15
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.......Saturday, July 15
Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage, at reduced rates, apply to
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The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

Anchor Line United States Mail Steamers.

New York and Glasgow:
ETHIOPIA, May 20, 2 p. m. | BOLIVIA, June 3, 2 p. m.
VICTORIA, May 27, 8 a. m. | ALSATIA, June 10, 3 p. m.
New York to London:
UTOPIA, May 27, 9 a. m. | AUSTRALIA, Je. 10, 2 p. m.
New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Belfast, or Londonderry: Cabins, $65 to $80, currency, according to accommodations. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
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To and from LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, and all ports in Great Britain and the Continent.
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Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
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To and from Europe and America. Rates as low as by any other first-class Line. Office, 120 East Randolph-st., Chicago. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

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From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Stamper.......Saturday, May 30.
SOMERSET, Western.......Wednesday, June 7.
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

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GROCERY HOUSE.

Cut Loaf Sugar, ℔ ℔	11
Powdered Sugar, ℔ ℔	11
Granulated Sugar, ℔ ℔	10½
A Standard Sugar, ℔ ℔	10
A Sugar, ℔ ℔	9¾
B Sugar, ℔ ℔	9
New Orleans Sugar, ℔ ℔	8
5-gallon kegs Table Syrup	$3.00
German Mottled Soap, 60 bars, per box	$3.75
Kirk's Plain German Soap, 60 bars, per box	$3.50
Kingsford's Starch, 6-pound box	60
Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch, ℔ ℔	11
15 pounds best Carolina Rice	$1.00
New York Cheese, ℔ ℔	12½
Mackerel, 15-pound kits	$1.25
Whitefish, 15-pound kits	$1.00
Soda Crackers, best, 3 pounds for	20
Pitted Cherries, ℔ ℔	26
Pared Peaches, ℔ ℔	22
Chow-Chow, Crosse & Blackwell's, Qts	60
Corn, 2-℔ cans, per dozen	$1.50
Tomatoes, best, 3-℔ cans, per dozen	$1.50
Pie Peaches, 3-℔ cans, per dozen	$1.75
Raspberries, per dozen cans	$1.75

FLOUR:

Minnesota Spring Wheat, best, per brl	$6.00
White Winter Wheat, best, per brl	$7.00
Minnesota Patent, per brl	$7.75@8.50

TEAS:

Japan, ℔ ℔, 25c, 50c, 60c, ...standard,	70c
Gunpowder, ℔ ℔, 35c, 50c, 60c, ...standard,	90c
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Oolong, ℔ ℔, 35c, 50c, 60c, ...standard,	70c
English Breakfast, ℔ ℔, 50c, 60, 75, ..standard,	75c

Full weight. Standard Quality. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Delivered free in all parts of the city.

J. HICKSON,

113 East Madison-st., just east of Clark-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Cl'ton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	*10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†‡9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 2:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 2:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria, & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:35 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:16 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	§10:00 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:25 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express — Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:15 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	* 6:00 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 5:05 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	* 7:40 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:52 a. m.	* 8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

§ Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PHILLIPS BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, NEWS DEALER, 100 Madison-st., 1st Store W. of Dearborn.

LEGAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, Feb. 2, 1876.

All persons having claims against the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, Ill., are hereby notified to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof within three months, to Charles D. Sherman, Receiver, at the office of said bank in the City of Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A. P. Burbank gives a reading this evening before the Union Catholic Library Association for the benefit of the Library.

Joseph McPhail, who was found dead in a carpenter shop on Fourth street, was not a negro, as reported, but a well-connected white man, who was suddenly seized with hemorrhage, and died almost immediately.

All ex-soldiers interested in organizing a post of the G. A. R. in the vicinity of Twelfth and State streets, are requested to meet at the lecture room of the Bennett Medical College, 513 State street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Miss Mary Hoops, for many years one of the most efficient clerks of the Michigan Central Railroad, has resigned her position. She has gone into a life partnership with a very good looking young man named James O'Hara, who is also in the employ of the railroad company.

The temperature Thursday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 59 degrees; 10 a. m., 63; 12 m., 67; 4 p. m., 70; 8 p. m., 61; barometer, 8 a. m., 29.27; 8 p. m., 28.90.

Grace Church was found, on examination, not to be as badly damaged as was thought; $2,500 will probably put all things right, it having been decided not to replace the spire. The contracts are all let, and the work going on. Service will be held Sunday in the chapel, Dr. Locke having returned, and in all probability the church will be ready for occupancy by the succeeding Sunday.

The Fergus Printing Company have just issued a handsome little pamphlet—No. 5 in their series on the early history of Chicago—which contains short sketches of the Hon. S. Lisle Smith, John J. Brown, U. P. Harris, George Davis, R. L. Wilson, H. B. Clarke, Dr. Philip Maxwell, Col. L. C. Kercheval, and Samuel J. Lowe, well known and prominent among the founders of the Garden City. The pamphlet is well written and a valuable contribution for the future compiler.

Miss Annie Hawkins, one of the teachers in the Jones School, corner of Harrison street and Third avenue, died in Jacksonville, Florida, on the 5th inst. Her remains reached this city yesterday and were taken in charge by her uncle, Mr. James McGarry. Miss Hawkins had been complaining of ill health for several months, and a short time since went to Florida, hoping that the balmy air of that Southern clime would effect a cure, but to no purpose. The news of her death and the arrival of the remains was made known to the pupils over whom she used to preside; and after school hours many of them visited the late residence of the deceased, and in the simple but touching language of childhood condoled and sympathized with the relatives over the loss they both sustained. The funeral services will take place this morning at 10 o'clock at St. Mary's Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court.

AN IMPROMPTU WEDDING.

In order that the more immediate friends of the two families might have an opportunity to meet and congratulate Mr. Arthur Caton and his young wife (married Tuesday night), Judge and Mrs. J. D. Caton invited a number of intimate friends to a wedding breakfast yesterday morning. There was no intimation of anything beyond the ordinary pleasures incident to such an occasion, and the guests were more than agreeably surprised, when Mr. Charles E. Towne and Miss Laura Caton entered the drawing-rooms together, and were met by the Rev. J. Monro Gibson, who quietly pronounced them man and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Towne assisted at the nuptials of Mr. and Miss Caton, but preferred that their own should be without the "crush" attendant upon a grand wedding.

After the ceremonies the guests partook of a sumptuous breakfast, which, though delayed by this unexpected event, was all the pleasanter for it. The fact that the wedding was to take place was known only to the relations of the bride and groom.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

ARREST OF A CHICAGOAN AT ST. LOUIS.

Yesterday's St. Louis *Republican* has the following concerning a gentleman well known in this city:

"On Saturday last a carriage containing three men drove up to the Four Courts and pulled up at the curbstone in front of Eber's saloon. The three men alighted, and, after a brief delay, proceeded to the County Marshal's office, where they entered upon the discussion of some choice Havana cigars, a box of which had been brought along. The movements of the party attracted the attention of some prowling itemizers, and, as one of the trio was known to be a Deputy Marshal, they were watched with some interest as they walked into the Criminal Court-room and up to the railing about the Clerk's desk. There proceedings the were brief, and, to all appearances, not very satisfactory. One of the men was evidently under arrest and another offered as surety on a bond, but for some reason the bond was not taken, and the party went away. The man under arrest was not taken to jail, however, but departed still in the custody of the Marshal. Every effort to ascertain who the prisoner was or what his offense proved unavailing for the time. The officers of the court and those in the Marshal's office either didn't know much about it, or wouldn't tell, which amounted to the same thing. The party had all been apparently on familiar terms with the Marshal's office, too, and, as the privileged stranger had something of a swell air, it looked very much as though there was something momentous in the affair. A rumor was at last picked up with a name attached to the effect that the stranger was a rich Chicagoese who was wanted for several embezzlements. A railroad company was mixed in the rumor, and it was stated that the prisoner had been comfortably housed at the Lindell for several days, but always under the eye of the Deputy who shared his room. A call at the Lindell brought out the most positive assurance from the clerks that no man of the name given was stopping there, and that no man of any name was there in custody, so far as they knew. On Monday, however, the unknown succeeded in giving bond, the delay having been apparently caused by some difficulty in finding a surety, and on yesterday a *Republican* reporter was permitted to gaze on the papers which brought the party into court.

"They were three indictments by the Grand Jury, one for larceny, and two for false pretenses. The wording of the indictments made it impossible to understand the nature of the transactions in question, and about the only thing that could be learned from them was that the amount involved was some $14,000 in Dallas County bonds.

THE INDICTMENT.

"The first indictment is for false pretenses, and charges that Charles W. Colehour, on the 1st of January, 1874, did falsely, and with intent to defraud, pretend to Lazelle E. Alexander that he (Colehour) was the owner of eight $1,00 Dallas County bonds, to which he (Colehour) could give a good and perfect title.

"The second indictment for false pretenses charges that on February 15, 1874, defendant, with intent to defraud, did pretend to Lazelle E. Alexander, that one J. E. Clarke was the owner of eight $1,000 bonds, of Dallas County, Mo., which the defendant had placed in the hands of said Alexander; that these bonds had never been the property of Judge Gammon, but were the same bonds which had originally been placed in the Mercantile bank and in the hands of said Alexander: that said Clarke was then and there entitled to receive $5,600 for said bonds; that Alexander was then and there indebted to said Clarke in the sum of $5,600, and would be compelled to pay said amount. Whereas, in fact, the bonds in question did then belong to Judge Gammon and not to said Clarke, nor was the said Clarke entitled to receive the sum of $5,600 from Alexander.

"The third indictment is for grand larceny, and charges that on the 15th of July, 1875, Charles W. Colehour did steal fourteen $1,000 Dallas County bonds, the property of John R. Gammon, and did sell said bonds and convert the proceeds to his own use.

"The sum total of the bonds given in these cases was $5,000, and the surety was Col. Sam A. Lowe.

"Even with this information it was not easy to find the exact status of the matter, which is quite a complicated one. Charles W. Colehour is at present a resident of the City of Chicago and is reputed to be wealthy. Lazelle E. Alexander is cashier of the Mercantile Bank, No. 211 North Third street. Judge John R. Gammon is a citizen of Dallas County, and J. E. Clarke is alleged to be a myth. Having these several pointers the reporter proceeded to investigate further, and finally came to the conclusion that it was about the worst mixed case on record. Nobody would give a clear statement of the whole affair, from beginning to end. Nobody seemed to know just what relations Colehour and Judge Gammon had borne to each other, nor how they became associated. It seems Judge Gammon claims that having had dealings with Colehour, the latter asked him one day to let him take the fourteen bonds to the bank to see what they would bring; that this request was complied with, but that Colehour failed to bring the bonds back.

"It is further claimed that he took the bonds to the Mercantile Bank and left them with the Cashier for sale, pretending that they were his; that a prominent iron dealer having left an order to buy such bonds, the Cashier agreed to take them, but the trade fell through; that the bonds were withdrawn and eight of them again deposited, Colehour representing that they belonged to J. E. Clarke; that the Cashier eventually bought the bonds and paid the money to a lawyer representing Clarke; that the fraud was exposed, and in some way or other the Cashier had to settle the losses.

"It is further understood that the whole amount involved in the various transactions between Gammon and Colehour is much greater than that named in the indictment; that the real amount lost by Judge Gammon was $27,000, of which he has recovered about $10,000.

"The cases come up in about a month. Seymour Voullaire, Esq., is engaged for the prosecution and Judge Clover for the defense."

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Committee on Hospitals visit the new Hospital to-day to form an estimate of what will be necessary to furnish it when completed.

The Committee on Hospitals and Public Buildings yesterday took into consideration several bids for furnishing an engine for the new Hospital, and agreed to adopt the proposition of E. & J. Good & Co., for $2,600. The drawings for the engine were submitted and approved, and will be submitted to the Board Monday.

The Commissioners who visited Milwaukee to look after the quality of the stone of that section [illegible] yesterday. They were delighted with their visit, with the Cream City beer, and with the Milwaukee Court-House. Their heads were not as clear as might have been, and they amused themselves chewing peppermint drops most of the day. The report that they were to visit Rome to inspect its ruins, they say, is a base fabrication, but that they may take a trip to the Centennial and inspect the stone steps of Independence Hall is highly probable—if the county will pay their expenses.

The County Treasurer yesterday paid $100,000 to the Merchants' National Bank to meet a loan negotiated several years ago. The Financial Committee several days ago authorized the effecting of a new loan to meet the obligation, but the bids being at the rate of 7 per cent, it was agreed to receive new bids, hence the debt was paid at maturity, notwithstanding the fact that it almost depleted the Treasury. To meet this emergency the Committee in the afternoon, or a majority of it, signed a note for $100,000 upon which to effect a temporary loan to bridge over the trouble until other and more favorable bids could be received. This was the last resort under the circumstances to meet the bills maturing daily. The same bank is to advance the money on the new note.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury worked hard yesterday, but accomplished little. Several witnesses were examined in reference to the smell and alleged insecurity of the gas machine used at the Tremont House, and a few were examined from the Town of Jefferson on some mysterious subject. The feature of the day was the appearance of the city editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, who had been called to testify as to the grounds of a certain article he wrote in that paper in the early part of 1875, charging Agnew with everything that was disgraceful. His presence created quite a flutter outside of the jury-room, and at one time a gentleman who accompanied him came very near being devoured by an incensed Deputy-Sheriff. Some ugly words were exchanged, but no blows were struck. In the jury-room the witness did not create much of a sensation, for while he confessed to his paper having said many naughty things about Agnew and his official career, the jury did not know how much weight to attach to it for the reason that last fall the *Zeitung* apologized for all it had said, and had repeatedly during the campaign been just as radical in praising the Sheriff as it had ever been in abusing him. Just how many bills were found during the day is not known, but two "no bills" in important cases were returned into Court after adjournment. The management of the Jail will be further inquired into to-day, and some important witnesses are expected. If the session of the jury is prolonged till Monday some rich developments are anticipated.

THE CITY-HALL.

The first estimate to James Kincaid for masonry on the substructure of the Milwaukee avenue viaduct was issued yesterday. The amount was $6,768.

City-Attorney Tuthill has commenced his term of office well by gaining his first verdict yesterday from a jury. The case was that of Simons vs. The City and $5,000 damages were asked. Nothing was awarded.

The clerks of the Comptroller's office were a little agitated yesterday lest the Council Chamber, which is just overhead, should be too crowded and some accident might result, as Tuesday's gathering cracked the wall visibly.

The City Treasurer took in $3,595 yesterday from water-rents, and paid out $25,000 on the city debt. There is at present about $175,000 in the Treasury. Treasurer O'Hara has not yet returned, and Clinton Briggs has not yet taken the helm.

The total receipts from the water taxes for the year ending April 10, 1876, were $788,231.95. For the year previous the amount was $705,926.64, showing an increase for last year of $82,305.31. The statement is comforting to some, inasmuch as it shows an increase, and the entire system is no extra expense to the public, as the receipts more than cover all salaries and disbursements of every kind.

There was a senseless rumor started yesterday among some of the habitues of the City-Hall that the new Council would do away with the Board of Public Works, and in its place appoint one man—Mr. Carter, a former member of the Board. Notwithstanding the disbelief in the statement, the employes are almost ready to believe anything, and fear, though why it is not known, that their situations are liable to be taken from them at almost any time. A general feeling of insecurity is experienced by employes of all departments, and the consequent lack of interest in their work is plain. They state that such a general hubbub has been going on that they have come to be tired of it, and are to a man hoping for some settlement of the impending difficulties, so that peace and harmony may again reign in the troubled quarters.

CRIMINAL.

John Martin is locked up at the Armory charged with stealing a veterinary surgeon's kit of tools from James Hagerty.

Officer McCormick, who was shot by roughs several weeks ago, on Wabash avenue, is convalescent, and will soon be around again on duty.

William Anderson is locked up in the Armory on complaint of C. W. Bunting, who charges him with swindling him out of $200 on a bogus mortgage.

Thomas Ryan was taken in yesterday by Detective Heinzman for picking the pocket of E. G. Stoddard. Thomas is a very old offender in the "dip" line.

John Oras, a saloon-keeper on South Clark street, gets a customer so seldom that when one chances to call in upon him he does not know how to treat him. Yesterday Charles Anderson called upon him, and John thumped him over the head with a beer mug, for which he was locked up at the Armory.

Mary Beerman, a naughty maiden of sweet 16, and a runaway from her home in Milwaukee, was captured yesterday by Roundsman Brennan, of the Lake street squad. Her father was in this city looking for her several days ago, and will return again to-day to escort the erring one home.

John Bell claims to be a printer, but according to the complaint of C. H. Rowe & Co., jewelers, at the corner of Washington and State streets, the fellow is an arrant swindler. The complainants state that he yesterday tried to swindle them out of $60 on a bogus check, when they called in Officer Cobb and caused his arrest.

The case of W. H. Smith, the dealer in counterfeit $10 bills on the Bank of Richmond, Ind., was to have been tried in the United States Court yesterday afternoon, but was postponed until after the whisky trials, for the reason that it could not be finished yesterday, and the Munn trial would prevent its coming up to-day. Smith is the man who first brought counterfeit bills on this bank to Chicago, and the particular offense with which he charged is the passing of two of them on Frank Kelly, at No. 135 Blue Island avenue, about a year ago.

Before Justice Foote yesterday appeared the participants in a triangular fight between French, Irish, and Germans. The scene of the disturbance was No. 65 Alexander street, and family troubles the cause. Alice Meikelhaus and Sophie Pfeifer were fined $2 apiece. There also appeared at the same court John Sorens, who claims that he was robbed of $15 in Lottie Fogus' "place." He claimed to be a stranger in town, and from Salt Creek, Ind.; but it appeared that he was an old caller at the bagnio, and the Justice fined him $10 and sent him to "Salt Creek" for twenty days. Lottie was fined $3.

Before Justice D'Wolf yesterday afternoon appeared Michael Mitchell, who for threats against his wife went to jail in default of giving $200 bonds to keep the peace. Before the same Justice the notorious E. F. Thomas was up for larceny as bailee. The complainant, J. C. Schette, says that May 2 he paid defendant $175 for some abstract-books in Lee County, Illinois, with the provision that the money should be returned in five days if the bargain was unsatisfactory. It was unsatisfactory, but Thomas kept the cash, and was held under $500 bail to the Criminal Court.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Rev. W. C. Van Meter, formerly of New York, but now fresh from the Eternal City, will deliver a free address in the First Baptist Church this evening on Rome, the Inquisition, missions and schools there, etc., illustrated with photographic views, maps, plans, etc. It will be well worth hearing, as all who ever heard Mr. Van Meter can testify.

PASSING AWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., May 11.—Father John Dixon, the founder of this city, and the first white settler on Rock River, and who has been identified with the State for the past fifty-six years, was this evening struck with palsy, and on account of his extreme old age—92 years—cannot long survive. He walked from his residence to the Post-Office, something over a mile, this afternoon, in his usual health. Old settlers in our State will recall what was known as Dixon's Ferry during the Blackhawk War.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 11.—Steamship Braunschweig, from Baltimore, has arrived.

MOVILLE, May 11.—Steamship Hibernian, from Baltimore, has arrived.

MILLER'S EUREKA.

Most perfect business, pleasure, and family vehicle in the world. Changeable to elegant carriage or tasteful buggy, open or with top. Illustrated chart and price list of this and other styles sent by Miller Carriage Company, Bellefontaine, O.

WE MAKE OVER OLD MATTRESSES,

making them as good as new at slight expense. We also steam-cure feather pillows and beds, freeing them from all smell. Hilger, Jenkins & Faxon, 229 and 231 State street. Sell all kind of bedding.

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY

when we say we give lower cash prices for first-class furniture than any other house in Chicago. Let us prove it. Holton & Hildreth, 225 and 227 State street.

SPORTING NEWS.

Fourth Game Between the Chicago and Cincinnati Clubs.

Score 9 to 5 Against the Visitors After an Interesting Contest.

St. Louis Presents Louisville with Nine Fresh Goose Eggs.

The Athletics Meet and Vanquish the Mutuals in New York.

BASE BALL.

CHICAGO VS. CINCINNATI.

The White Stockings played their eighth championship game of the year yesterday, and scored their seventh victory. The unpromising weather and the previous rather inferior playing of the Red Stockings had a tendency to reduce the audience, which was composed of about 2,000 or 2,300 people,—about half the number present at the game of the previous day. The weather was pleasant in temperature, but so cloudy as to give the impression that there was danger of rain. The wind was a prominent factor in the game, blowing at times a sharp breeze from the west, and carrying nearly all left-field hits foul.

The Chicagos presented their regular team, same as on the previous day, while the visitors made a radical change by placing Willy Foley behind the bat to support Fisher. This promising young player played a few games with the White Stockings last year, and has been for some time well known as a first-class amateur. His engagement with the Reds was made yesterday morning, and in the afternoon he presented himself in good trim for the arduous work of facing Fisher's fast bowling.

THE GAME.

Spalding, having lost the toss, sent Barnes to bat, and in a moment the first inning was ended with a whitewash for each side. Hines led off the batting record with a clean hit to left field, and a passed ball gave him second. After Fisher had thrown out Spalding at first, Addy hit a fine liner to right field on which Hines came home. Foley being under the bat and unused to Fisher's eccentricities, passed another ball, letting Addy around to third, and White's clean left field hit gave him his run. The Reds took nothing better than three foul balls for their share of the inning, White being credited with a very fine catch off Clack.

Anson opened the third inning with a hard hit to Kessler, which so rattled that player that he overthrew to Gould and let the runner around to third. McVey followed with a driver also to Kessler, and Anson let out for home. Kessler got the ball well enough, but threw slow and badly to home plate, letting Anson score, while McVey took first. It having been settled that Kessler was a "berry," Hines followed his two predecessors by hitting right at the unfortunate short stop. The victim got one hand on the ball, but it went through his hands as if he were made of paper, and McVey took third, whence he came in on Spalding's long fly to Jones, which was well taken. Thus two runs were scored without a clean hit. Addy was third out with a fly to Jones, which that worthy ran over Kessler to get.

In the fourth inning, after the Reds had captured their third successive whitewash, Peters opened the batting business with a clean hit, and at once stole second, aided by Foley's low throw. Having gotten to third he came home on a miss of Fisher's at home-plate, the ball being well thrown to him by Foley. Glenn came next with a base hit, but was run out while trying to steal second by Foley's good throw to Sweasy. With two men out, Barnes came forward with a clean hit, and, getting to first, proceeded to steal second and to go to third on a passed ball. Fisher seemed unwilling to give Anson a chance, and the umpire punished him by sending the striker to base on balls. Another passed ball, Foley's third in the inning, let Barnes score and gave Anson third, when he came home on McVey's hit for a single. Three runs and one of them earned.

With a score of 7 to 9 against them, the Reds went in to pull up if possible. Kessler, Booth, and Gould made clean hits, and the bases were full, when Clack drove a bounder to Barnes. It was handled cleanly, but in throwing to home-plate to catch Kessler, Barnes sent the ball a little high, and, White having taken that occasion to fall down, two men reached home-plate amid great cheers by their friends in the crowd. Jones helped matters by a safe hit, on which Gould scored. With Clack at third and Jones trying to steal second, White made a fast throw to Barnes, and that player, instead of sending the ball back to home-plate, drove it up to Anson and beautifully cut off Clack, who was watching things from an unsafe position. The liberal and vigorous applause for the play was well earned. Jones took third on White's only passed ball of the game, and came home while Snyder was being put out at first. Sweasy ended the innings with a fly to Addy, four runs having been made and only one earned.

In the following inning Sweasy, Gould, and Kessler doubled up Spalding and Addy, the only play of the kind in the game. The sixth inning gave the Reds their last run of the game, Booth being the lucky man. He led off with a base hit over third base, and was sent to second by Gould's liner to centre. Jones put in his bat with a hard hit right at Anson, and the latter, having a double play in mind, didn't stop the ball at all, whereat Booth came home.

In the following inning McVey scored an unearned run by a hit to the great unfortunate, Kessler, who seemed to stand one side for it. Hines tried Booth on with the same result, and Spalding making a fair hit filled the bases. Addy rolled one off toward Gould which let McVey in, but the inning closed with three men on bases nevertheless.

The most amusing episode of the game was in the eighth inning, when Clack hit a ball at Spalding which bounded off him and into Peters' hands. Bob Shorty was a little late and so sent it to McVey high and wild, but the latter made a beautiful one-hand jumping stop, and gathering up the ball caught Clack away from his base.

The last run of the game was scored by Barnes in the eighth inning off a two-base hit helped by a passed ball and Anson's out. The statistics of the game can be found below in the score:

Chicago.	T	R	B	P	A	E
Barnes, 2 b.	5	2	2	0	1	1
Anson, 3 b.	5	2	0	6	2	1
McVey, 1 b.	5	2	1	8	0	0
Hines, c. f.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Spalding, p.	5	0	2	0	1	0
Addy, r. f.	5	1	1	3	0	0
White, c.	4	0	1	5	2	1
Peters, s. s.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Glenn, l. f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Total	42	9	10	27	7	3

Cincinnati.	T	R	B	P	A	E
Kessler, s. s.	4	1	1	1	6	4
Booth, 3 b.	4	2	3	0	2	2
Gould, 1 b.	4	1	2	14	0	1
Clack, r. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, c. f.	4	1	1	4	0	0
Snyder, l. f.	4	0	0	4	0	1
Sweasy, 2 b.	4	0	0	1	5	0
Foley, c.	4	0	1	2	1	7
Fisher, p.	4	0	0	0	2	3
Total	36	5	8	27	16	18

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	2	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5

RUNS EARNED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Barnes, 1.
Total bases on hits—Chicago, 11; Cincinnati, 8.
Bases on errors—Anson, 1; Hines, 2; McVey, 1; Jones, 1.
Left on bases—White, 2; Hines, 1; McVey, 1; Spalding, 1; Addy, 1; Jones, 1; Snyder, 1; Booth, 1; Foley, 1.
Bases on called balls—Anson, 1.
Passed balls—Foley, 5; White, 1.
Wild pitches—Fisher, 1.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—M. Walsh, Louisville.

REMARKS.

The game was nothing like so good a one as its predecessor of Wednesday, the difference being in the fielding of the Reds, which was too loose yesterday. There was some excuse for Foley, inasmuch as it was his first day behind a totally new pitcher, and one of the hardest to catch for of any in the country. To be put into a heavy game with a new nine and a totally strange pitcher is enough to rattle any young player. But whatever allowance should be extended to Foley must not cover Kessler and Booth, who were not at all up to the mark. The former seemed to go to pieces as soon as the first ball was hit to him, and thereafter saved only the easy bounders. Gould, Sweasy, and the out-fielders played a very creditable game, but at the bat the nine was not, excepting in the fourth inning, proportionately strong.

As usual this year, the Whites played a close, sharp, fielding game, and their record of three errors is one which they have no reason to be ashamed of. Anson amply redeemed his muff by putting out six men, two on very difficult catches, and assisting twice. The batting of the home club was hardly as good as their average, but in sharp base running, and taking advantage of the too numerous errors of their opponents, they made some amends for their short comings with the bat.

The Reds leave this morning for St. Louis, and the Louisvilles arrive here to-day and play the Whites to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE DEFEATED BY ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The return game between the St. Louis and Louisville Base-Ball Clubs came off at Grand Avenue Park this afternoon in the presence of about 1,500 spectators. Fulmer won the toss, and the Browns went first to the bat. William Osborn, of Louisville, served as umpire. The game was neither so lively nor exciting as those which have preceded it here this season. The following is the score in full:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Cuthbert, l. f.	0	0	1	1	0
Clapp, c.	0	1	7	1	2
McGeary, 2 b.	1	2	2	2	3
Pike, c. f.	1	2	0	0	0
Battin, 3 b.	1	2	4	3	0
Blong, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Bradley, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Dehlman, 1 b.	0	0	12	0	0
Mack, s. s.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	8	27	10	6

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Hastings, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Snyder, c.	0	0	4	2	1
Devlin, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Hague, 3 b.	0	1	1	1	0
Gerhardt, 1 b.	0	2	11	0	0
Chapman, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Fulmer, s. s.	0	1	3	7	1
Somerville, 2 b.	0	1	4	1	0
Ryan, l. f.	0	0	3	0	1
Total	0	7	27	12	5

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Runs earned—St. Louis, 1.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

NEW YORK DEFEATED BY PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Athletics of Philadelphia and the Mutuals played their fourth game at Union grounds to-day, with windy weather. About 1,500 persons were present. The Mutuals were the favorites at $80 to $73 and $55 to $43. They out-batted their opponents, but the errors of Nichols and Hicks lost them the game. Following is the score:

Athletics.	R	B	P	A	E
Force, s. s.	1	1	3	3	0
Eggler, c. f.	3	0	3	0	0
Fisler, r. f.	1	1	2	0	1
Meyerle, 3 b.	1	2	4	1	2
Sutton, 1 b.	0	2	6	1	0
Coour, c.	0	1	3	0	1
Hall, l. f.	0	1	3	1	1
Fouser, 2 b.	0	1	1	1	0
Knight, p.	0	0	2	0	2
Total	6	9	27	7	6

Mutuals.	R	B	P	A	E
Craver, 2 b.	1	2	3	0	0
Start, 1 b.	1	2	12	1	0
Treacy, l. f.	1	0	3	0	1
Hallinan, s. s.	1	0	0	4	1
Holdsworth, c. f.	0	2	1	0	0
Hicks, c.	0	2	3	3	4
Booth, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Mathews, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Nichols, 3 b.	1	2	4	4	5
Total	5	11	27	15	11

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletics	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	6
Mutuals	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	5

Earned runs—Mutuals, 1; Athletics, 0.
First base on errors—Athletics, 4; Mutuals, 4.
Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Barton, of the Arlington Club.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 11.—Base ball: Bostons 12; Harvards 0.

YACHTING.

THE RACE FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A special meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held this evening at which the races for the Queen's Cup were arranged for on the 10th, 12th and 14th of July, and the owner of the Canadian yacht which is challenged has been duly notified.

COBURG, Ont., May 11.—The yacht Countess Dufferin was successfully launched to-day, and will leave for New York shortly to contest for the Queen's cup.

THE TURF.

DEXTER PARK RACES MAY 19.

The races heretofore announced for Saturday, the 20th, at Dexter Park, have been changed to Friday, the 19th., Col. Mansur not wishing to present a counter attraction to the ball match with the St. Louis Club, which is due the 20th.

THE LEXINGTON, KY., RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 11.—There were three races to-day. The summary of the first race is as follows:

Purse $300 selling race, 1¼ miles, four started.

Keene Richards Bazar	1
O. A. Gilliman's Grenoble	2
J. A. Grensted's Goldmine	3
Robinson & Morgan's Gyptis	4

Time—2:09¼.

Goldmine was the favorite in the pools.

The second race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile. Eleven started.

Buford's ch. c. by Enquirer	1
George Giles' br. c. Glenathol	2
Green Clay's Glenella, by imp. Glenelly	3

Time—1:04¾.

Nichols' ch. c. by imported Glenelly was the favorite in the pools, but came fourth in the race.

The third race was a dash of 1½ miles for $350, with five entries:

T. J. McGibbons' ch. Elmi, 4 years old, by Asteroid	1
S. J. Salyer's b. f., 4 years old, by Phaeton	2
A. K. Richards' b. c. Redman, by War Dance, 4 years old	3
S. H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, 4 years old, by Lexington	4
J. A. Grinsted's b. f., 4 years old, imp. Phaeton	5

Time—2:38¾.

McGrath's entry sold in the pools for $210, Richards' for $150, McGibbons' for $35, and the field for $16.

THE PLAGUE.

Its Ravages in Bagdad in 1831.

[*Translated for The Tribune.*]

The following is a description of the terrible plague which in 1831 spread desolation in the province of which the City of Bagdad is the Capital. It was written by an eye-witness, the celebrated Italian Doctor Antonietto, and is, at the present time, when the inhabitants of that ill-fated country are stricken down again by thousands, of more than ordinary interest:

At first, he writes, "the Black Death" (as the natives called it) appeared in one of the suburbs inhabited by the tribe of the Kurds. Two residents of the city, English physicians, went to the infected quarter, and found in a few hours no less than 400 sufferers. On Dr. Antonietto's remarking to them that this must be the "pest," these gentlemen replied, "No; the pest never attacks the neck, whilst these sick people are severely suffering in the neck from a kind of inflammation or croup." The next day Dr. Antonietto made the same remark to the Governor-General, that it was the "pest" that had broken out. Dawud Pasha answered that it could not be the plague, because the people were all violently suffering from inflammation of the neck. Besides, said he, "When the pest breaks out, the storks fly away and the jackals cease howling. Neither of these things has happened."

The Doctor met, a little while after, the "Mitachar" (Secretary) of Dawud Pasha. The Secretary cried out, "How will this end?" "I do not know," replied the Doctor; "but I would advise you to remove the soldiers at once." At that time there was a garrison of 8,000 men in Bagdad. Shrugging his shoulders, and true to his creed, the Turk replied, "Why remove the troops? What is to happen will happen."

The plague soon enfolded the entire city in its deathly grasp. The survivors refused to bury the dead. The streets were deserted. The Governor-General promised the Arnauts (dwellers in the country) 200 piastres for every corpse dragged by them to the Tigris and thrown into the water; and, when they came for their pay, it was given them on their own statement as to the number they had thrown into the river,—the Pasha merely saying to them, "If thou hast lied to me, the sin be on thy head."

Thieving Arabs rushed to the doomed city, entered the deserted houses, and took what was left. But few of these escaped with their plunder; the plague overtook them. At that time, death set in within three hours after the attack. Those of the Arabs that escaped carried the plague with them to the desert, which was partly inundated. Fleeing before the waters, hundreds of these wretches huddled together on elevated places, to meet a death worse than drowning. Others, more desperate, pushed a few miles farther on, only to perish from hunger and exposure. Of the garrison, not a soul escaped.

Dr. Antonietto, with his family, had locked themselves up in the Quarantine building. After they had eaten all the fresh provisions they had taken with them, they had to live on rice. The building was situated on a hill, and they could overlook the scenes of horror which took place in the unhappy city. One day the Doctor was called by a messenger from the palace. The Pasha had been stricken down by the plague. Terror seized the Doctor's soul as he passed through the deserted streets, gloomily echoing his solitary steps. Nothing was to be seen but corpses in every stage of decomposition, too loathsome to describe, surrounded by starving, howling dogs.

In the palace reigned the silence of death. Of the women of the harem and their slaves, not one had been left! The servants of the Pasha had deserted him,—one only remaining faithful, his chief groom. The horses of the Pasha's stable, unfed and uncared for, had broken loose and rushed wildly through the city. Alone, in a dark chamber, lay the once-powerful Governor. The rising floods had partly undermined the castle-walls, which had fallen in, and, in the remaining portions of the building, the dead lay in heaps, spreading an insufferable stench. The Doctor found in the part of the city inhabited by Christians an old woman who offered to nurse the Pasha, and, with her help, the Doctor saved him.

The Tigris rose on a sudden, sapping the walls of the city, and engulfing many houses in its floods. Those who had escaped the plague found a watery grave. In 1849 the city walls had not yet been repaired. During seven days the waters rose. On the eighth day they began to fall. Dr. Antonietto thinks that some 50,000 people perished. When the epidemic had wasted its strength, the Pasha invited an Arab tribe to take up their abode in the city, the deserted houses of which were given to them for their possession.

While the plague was doing its worst, Ali Pasha appeared with an army before the city, and began to bombard it. The city remained silent. He was told by the country people that the inhabitants and the garrison had died, but could only believe it when a negro opened the gates to him.

In 1832 and 1834 the plague reappeared, but in a mild form. The great plague of 1831 came from Persia, and reached Bagdad by way of Suleimante and Kerkuk. It disappeared in the direction of Bender Bushir.

OFFENBACH.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Offenbach made his first appearance as musical conductor in this city to-night at Gilmore's Garden. The audience was probably the largest, and one of the most fashionable, ever seen within the immense building. The master of opera bouffe music received a very hearty reception. All the selections played were his own composition.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR,

By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

THE COURTS.

That Scavenger Contract Effectually Disposed Of.

Judge Drummond's Decision Regarding the Rockford Road.

Mr. Osterberg Gets a Deed on Rather Unsatisfactory Terms.

J. Y. Scammon Wins a Victory---Judgments and New Suits.

A motion for injunction was made yesterday morning before Judge Farwell in the case of M. F. Tuley vs. The Board of Health and the City Council of Chicago. This was a suit brought to prevent the award of the contract for doing the scavenger work for the city to Dunne & Scanlon on the ground that they were not the lowest bidders, and also that the city could not in any case let the scavenger work out by contract, but was obliged to have it done by day work, employing one or more scavengers, as might be necessary.

Mr. Tuley first gave an abstract of the allegations made in his bill, and stated the relief he asked.

Mr. Tuthill then, on behalf of the defendants, said that there was not much contest over the acts of the bill, but he did not agree with the propositions of law. The amended charter of 1863 provided for the letting of scavenger contracts, and the power was delegated to the Board of Health as to the manner in which they should be made. The Council had the power to make conditions, and they gave the Board of Health the authority to let such contracts. The new charter provided that all ordinances in force before its adoption should be continued in force, and the new Council, seeing that there was a Board of Health in existence, left it in statu quo, together with the ordinances relating to it, and those ordinances were not in conflict with the present charter.

Mr. Tuthill then stated that, when he had been informed of the pendency of the suit, he immediately notified Dr. McVickar, President of the Board of Health, who called on him with Dr. Miller. Dr. McVickar then stated that the facts of the bill were substantially true; that the contract of Dunne & Scanlon was largely in excess of the bids of other parties, and of the appropriation made by the Council; and that he did not object to having their contract enjoined. He also stated that the Board had taken steps toward having the scavenger work done at present by day jobs. In view of those admissions, Mr. Tuthill said he did not think it was necessary to contest the application for injunction. Dunne & Scanlon had also called on him, and he told them that the affair was one in which they were interested, and that if they wished to keep the contract they must employ counsel to defend their interests. They had not done so, and he should not defend them.

Mr. Tuley then stated the circumstances under which he had filed the bill. He said that Peter Downey came to him and asked him to bring suit, but he advised him that suit could not be brought in his name, as it would have the effect of prolonging his term or contract. Counsel then made application to the Citizens' Association, but was put off, and finally concluded to make a small Citizens' Association of himself and bring suit in his own name and his own behalf. Judge Farwell thereupon made an order that the injunction should issue as asked, as though no defense had been made, and both parties departed satisfied.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS.

The argument on the application of Heymann Osterberg for a deed of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad was continued yesterday before Judge Drummond. There was also a counter-application or motion to strike from the files the supplemental bill of Miss Jessica E. Hooper and the petition of T. J. Robinson, and both matters were argued together.

The Hon. John B. Hawley, of Rock Island, opened the argument on behalf of the bondholders who object to the delivery of a deed to Osterberg. After citing numerous authorities to show that such a supplemental bill as that of Miss Hooper could be filed, he read some extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the Committee representing the German bondholders, in Frankfort, in May last, when Dr. Fester, the Chairman, stated that they had agreed that the deed and road were to remain in the hands of the Court, as it were, until June, as before a deed could be made it would be necessary to appoint a committee of administration, and that committee should be selected before any deed was made, as the regular committee on behalf of the bondholders would not accept the responsibility. To this Osterberg had assented. Mr. Hawley urged that it was thus shown that it was not the intention of the committee that Osterberg should have a deed. Mr. Crawford then closed the argument on behalf of Osterberg.

Judge Drummond said, in giving his opinion, that he should not entertain the motion to strike the supplemental bill and petition from the files, but would hold them for the purpose of protecting any interests the complainants had in the subject matter of the suit. The litigation had gone so far that it seemed at present if a deed could be made it ought to be done. He was inclined to think that he should not allow a deed to be made to Osterberg in any event except as trustee on behalf of the parties in interest, and that it should be so expressed in the deed. But in no event would he allow a deed to be made unless, on inspection of the reports of Osterberg before the Master, he was satisfied that Osterberg was a proper person to receive, and had accounted for the money in his hands.

Judge Trumbull and Mr. Crawford, on behalf of Osterberg, objected strongly to the condition that the deed should be made to Osterberg as trustee, saying that it would do him no good, as he could not sell the road.

Mr. Hawley and Judge Wilson, however, urged that that was just what they feared,—that Osterberg would sell the road and leave their clients helpless, and Judge Drummond refused to change his determination.

The examination into the reports of Osterberg is going on daily before the Master, Mr. H. W. Bishop. It will be remembered that the supplemental bill charges, among other things, that Osterberg had been putting about $10,000 where it would do the most good, by checking it out as interest paid, and sending it to his brother-in-law in New York, and this matter will receive due attention. Mr. Whitehead, the Auditor of the road, was on the witness-stand yesterday, and was examined as to the accounts of Osterberg from the time of his taking possession down to April. The examination will be continued to-day.

EXIT MR. SCAMMON.

The long-drawn-out bankruptcy proceedings against J. Young Scammon are at last ended, and Mr. Scammon is free. A petition was filed a few days ago to review the order of Judge Blodgett, made over a year ago, dismissing the petition against Scammon. It was objected by the latter that there had been laches in filing the petition for review, and that it could not be now. Judge Drummond declined to allow it to be filed, holding that the application was made too late. He said that the petitioner had no right to rely, under the circumstances, on his writ of error being sustained, and if that failed, then to file a petition for review. If he had wished to rely on a petition for review he should have made the application at the time the writ of error was taken out, so that he could rely on both. The long delay had allowed so many rights of other parties to intervene between the time of the dismissal of the petition by the District Court and the time when the application for review was made, that to sustain the latter at the present time would be attended with very serious consequences, and might work great injustice to outside parties who had acted on the faith of the dismissal of the bankruptcy proceedings.

DIVORCES.

Fanny Bigelow filed her bill of complaint yesterday, in which she relates a circumstantial tale of the cruel manner in which her husband, Isaac F. Bigelow, has treated her. She also charges him with habitual drunkenness, and asks for a divorce.

ITEMS.

In the foreclosure suit of Fosdick & Fish vs. the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, John McManomy yesterday, by permission, filed an intervening petition stating that he had done work on, and expended time in the supervision of a portion of, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road, from Covington, Ind., to the end of the southern portion of the completed roadway, for which he claimed he was entitled to the sum of $21,674.62.

Judge Williams is occupied in hearing the suit of Drexel vs. Vail, involving a dispute about 200 acres of land southwest of the city, known as South Lynne. The defendants had a contract for the purchase of the property on certain conditions, which Drexel alleges they have not fulfilled, and now seeks to set aside the agreement. The complainant's testimony was concluded yesterday, the opening of the defense made.

Judge Farwell is occupied in hearing the arguments in the case of Lowenthal vs. the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

F. W. Porter filed a bill against Charles G. Carlson, Minnie L. Cummings, John W. Marsh, W. H. Everts, and George Everts to foreclose a mortgage for $2,000 on Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Block 18, in Port Clinton Addition to Highland Park.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Asahel and Lucius S. Pierce, real-estate dealers at No. 178 Dearborn street, went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. Their secured debts amount to $55,698, the securities being valued at $95,100. The unsecured debts foot up $41,998.65. Their firm assets consist of land valued at $44,600, but incumbered for $43,889.54; also a note of C. L. Spalding for $1,000, and a wagon and some office furniture, valued in all at $71. Asahel Pierce owes $17,400, which is secured; $475.95 to his cook and housemaid, and $7,789.29 to divers other creditors whose claims are unsecured. His assets comprise $40,000 worth of real estate, mortgaged for $24,715.90. Lucius Pierce owes $3,617.93, which is unsecured, and has assets in land to the amount of $600, and a judgment against James Watson for $439.25 which is worthless. The petition, which covered 115 pages, was referred to the Register for the usual examination.

A discharge was issued to William J. Shiek.

E. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of the estate of Ahrens & Behrens with authority to sell the firm's horses, wagons, &c.

Bradford Hancock was yesterday appointed Assignee of Azro B. Morgan.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for the estate of Barnett Charrick.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Washington Libby began a suit for $1,500 against Nettie M. Hamlin.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John A. Kennicott began a suit in replevin yesterday against Gertrude E. Ellwood to recover possession of the furniture of the Athol House, Nos. 167 and 169 North Clark street, valued at $1,000.

COUNTY COURT.

Gertrude Besley, John Ahern, Patrick Campbell, John G. Lay, Elizabeth Beemer, Martha Fisher, and Eliza McCracken were adjudged insane.

CRIMINAL COURT.

George White pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given one year in the House of Correction.

Stephen Warren pleaded guilty to forgery, and was given one year in the Penitentiary.

George Foster was tried for larceny, found guilty, and remanded for sentence.

John Gaffney was tried for burglary, found guilty, and given three years in the Penitentiary.

Michael Haggerty and Michael Hurley were convicted of burglary, and given four years each at Joliet.

The jury in the case of Albert Morton, tried for burglary, failed to agree, and the prisoner was remanded.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—373, 374, 458 to 468, 470 to 478, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—No call.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 2,769.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case 2,558.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case No. 2,661, and Nos. 486 to 506 inclusive on Judge Rogers' calendar.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call announced.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Drexel vs. Vail on trial.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Royal Canadian Bank vs. William Innes, $1,799.50.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Ellis and Harrop vs. A. P. Yard and S. H. Gilbert, $783.18.—Downer & Co. vs. Edward D. and William W. Taylor and Henry Hochstetter, $460.61.—Ellen S. Bliss vs. Omar Newman, $4,634.—S. R. Willy vs. James G. Stephens, $175.98.

JUDGE GARY—Emerson Opdyke et al. vs. H. Halvorsen, $142.71.—Anna Owens vs. Harry Hatch and Frank Jordan; verdict $200, and motion for new trial.—James A. Graham et al. vs. J. M. Schideler and William P. Ballard, $269.65.—William Hannah et al. vs. Leander Rockwell, $151.44.—Peter Winkleman vs. Frank Dueinsing, $289.60.—F. W. Dickinson vs. Albert Phillips, $200.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCALLISTER—C. K. Offield vs. Phillip Hicks, $120.27

IOWA ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 11.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day in the case of Harriet Leconte vs; the City of Burlington, action on bonds, judgment for plaintiff. Samuel Hallet al. vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company to make Council Bluffs the eastern terminus of the road; a peremptory writ of mandamus was ordered to issue against the Company.

Polk, of this city, and Bissel, of Chicago, are preparing a case to defeat the claim of B. F. Allen to the homestead under the Exemption laws, on the ground that he had forfeited citizenship in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 11.—Early in April a man named T. J. Patterson, a cattle man, from Indianola, Warren County, Iowa, shipped a lot of cattle for Chicago over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, reaching this city in the night. When the freight train stopped it left the caboose standing on a bridge some 40 feet over a roadway. Patterson stepped off the caboose to look after his cattle, and it being dark walked off the bridge, breaking his skull, legs, etc. He is yet here under the doctor's care, slowly recovering. Patterson has employed the Hon. S. H. Farrall of this city, and a suit has been entered against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for $15,000 damages for his injuries. The question will be somewhat new in this State as to whether railroad companies are liable for injuries to drovers on freight trains occasioned by stopping their cars on or near a bridge without warning, or its being guarded by railing.

IOWA.

A Missing Man—Singular Accident—A Chicken Case—State Bar Association—The Projected Independent German Party.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 10.—For some time, a man named William H. Brown, of this city, has been missing. He was a soldier during the late War, and presented one of the most remarkable results of that struggle. He bore the marks of eighteen Rebel bullets, one of which passed through his head, destroying one eye, one through his body, and several through his legs and other parts; yet he recovered from all his wounds, and was able to work, and walk with the aid of a cane, —one of the bullets having injured one knee-joint. He was known as "Calamity" Brown. He received a pension, and was always promptly on hand to receive it; never missing the day it was due. The sum due March 4 has not been called for, which lends to the suspicion that

HE IS DEAD.

A few days ago a German woman came to the police headquarters and gave notice that her granddaughter, a stepdaughter of Brown, had just informed her that Brown had been killed, and that she witnessed the deed. The girl is but 7 years of age. The Chief of Police at once visited the girl, who said that about a month ago she was living with a family near the Valley Railroad depot. Brown came there one evening and was asked to stop all night, which he agreed to do. She went up-stairs to sleep, and in the night she heard a fracas below. Going down, she saw Brown on the floor and blood running from his head. An ax lay near him. Two men who live in the house were there. They removed the body to the cellar, and buried it standing up. When asked why she had not told of it before, she replied she was afraid to do so. She told her story in a truthful, straightforward manner. She was brought before the Police Judge, and subsequently the Sheriff, when she related the same story; and no cross-examination could elicit any discrepancy or contradiction in her statement. It is evident that the little girl believes what she says; and this is further corroborated by the girl's grandmother, who says that recently she has been afraid to go out of doors after dark, or to be alone, and this was noticeable before she had told the story. A thorough examination of the premises failed to confirm the girl's statement. The strongest corroborating circumstance of her story is that Brown disappeared on or about the day fixed by the girl. It is the theory of some, that the girl dreamed what she states, or may have a premonition of what did transpire elsewhere. It will be recollected by THE TRIBUNE readers that, about two months ago, a portion of the body of a man, partially buried, was found near Boone. The clothes found with the remains were military, such as Brown usually wore. An inquest was held, but there was not enough elicited to identify the remains. It is now strongly suspected that the body was that of Brown, that a murder has been committed, and that really there is foundation for the little girl's mysterious statement. Mrs. Brown fully believes her story.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

William Brown was going home from Woodburn to Osceola on a passenger-train. He stepped out to the platform, which was wet and slippery. A sudden jerk of the train threw him from the platform, and he struck the axle of a car in the rear car, around which he was revolved several times, and then thrown lengthwise upon the track, when the train passed over him. He received but slight injury, though he says the revolving business on the car-axle made him a little sick to the stomach. It was a wonderful escape from a horrible death.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Toddville, in Linn County, is excited by an upheaval of justice. A poultry-fancier lost two chickens. A search-warrant was procured, and the missing poultry found in possession of a neighbor. The proof of identity was strong, but the party in possession refused to surrender. The poultry-fancier went for a writ of replevin to recover his property; and, in his absence, the disputed chickens were slaughtered and put into a pot-pie. The officer came with his writ, and found only a pile of feathers, which were gathered up, taken before a Justice, and suit instituted for compensation and exemplary damages,—the plaintiff alleging, among other things, that the two chickens would have laid six dozen eggs in seventeen days. The costs accrued are over $30, and the end is not yet.

PORCINE PROFITS.

D. N. Hawley, of Decorah, has a sow,—a cross of Suffolk and Chester-White,—from the product of which he has received $430 in two years. The pigs were fattened and sold at 9 months' age, at the market-price.

BARBED WIRE FENCE.

The barbed wire fence which is becoming so popular through the West is likely to produce more loss than protection. From various parts of the State come reports of serious damage and loss of animals by getting entangled in the wires, and, in their efforts to escape, mutilating, and in some cases nearly severing, their limbs with the barbs.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of this Association will be held on the 11th and 12th inst. Special papers will be presented by E. H. Stiles, of Ottumwa, and P. N. Bowman, of Des Moines. The annual address will be delivered on Friday evening by Judge J. M. Love, of the United States District Court.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

The present indications are that Sam Sinnett will not have delegates enough at his Rag-Baby Convention here, on Thursday, to furnish delegates to the National Convention. Iowa don't run in that chute.

THE INDEPENDENT GERMAN PARTY.

The movement of the Democratic wire-pullers to wheedle the 40,000 Germans in this State into the organization of an independent party, ostensibly on the beer and wine question, but de facto in the interest of the Democratic party, has ingloriously fizzled.

MARRIAGES.

KRIPPACHNE—FASSBINDER—May 11, at the residence of Charles Krippachne, 1262 North State-st., Ernest Krippachne and Miss Catharina Fassbinder. No cards.

LUFF—VREELAND—On the 10th inst., at the residence of Henry Bennett, Esq., 1565 Indiana-av., by the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D.D., Lieut. Edmund Luff, U. S. A., and Annie E., daughter of Henry Vreeland, Esq., of Chicago.

CATON—SPENCER—Wednesday evening, May 10, at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, assisted by the Rev. J. Monroe Gibson, Arthur J. Caton and Delia Spencer.

TOWNE—CATON—Thursday morning, May 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2 Calumet-av., by the Rev. J. Monroe Gibson, Charles E. Towne and Laura M. Caton. No cards.

DEATHS.

HAWKINS—May 5, in Jacksonville, Fla., Annie C. Hawkins.

Funeral from 366 State-st., at 9 a. m., to St. Mary's Church, from thence to Calvary.

FLAVIN—May 11, 7:30 p. m., Edward J., son of Daniel H. and Maggie E. Flavin, aged 6 years and 2 months.

Funeral from residence, 126 North Ashland-av., at 9 a. m., sharp, Saturday, May 13.

HAIR—May 11, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. Samuel Hair.

Funeral from residence, 158 South Sangamon-st., Friday at 2 p. m. Interment at Graceland.

BARTER—Catie Belle, daughter of T. O. and F. M. Barter.

Funeral services at Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul Saturday morning at 10:30.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FIRST WARD.

The First Ward Republican Club will meet to-morrow evening at the Sherman House Club Rooms at 7:30 p. m. Every member of the Club and other good citizens of the ward are cordially invited to attend, as important business will be transacted.

SECOND WARD.

The Second Ward Republican Club will meet in the Bennett Medical College, 513 State-st., this evening at 8 o'clock, sharp, to nominate delegates to be elected to the County Convention, to be held on the 20th inst.

SEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Seventh Ward Republicans will be held at the southwest corner of Mitchell and Halsted-sts. Saturday evening.

REMOVALS.

DR. S. W. INGRAHAM

Has removed his offices to Room 14, No. 205 South Clark-st., corner of Adams, and adopted such office hours (10 a. m. to 5 p. m., and 7 to 9 evenings), that laborers employed through the day can call during the evening. Any form of disease treated, no matter how bad, of how long duration, nor who have failed to effect a cure. Consultation free. Charges reasonable.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL.

PILES AND FISTULA positively cured without pain or the use of knife, ligature, or caustic. A SURE CURE OR NO PAY. Consultation free. Dr. J. B. C. PHILLIPS, 167 & 169 Madison-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FINE WATCHES AT A. H. MILLER'S Great Clearing Auction Sale, AT 61 WASHINGTON-ST., Every Day this Week at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and Saturday Evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Jules Jurgensen's Celebrated Watches, FULL CHRONOMETER, CHRONOGRAPH, Split Second, FLY BACK, Quarter Second. Also, other Quarter and Fifth Second, in Stem and Key-Winders. Full line Chapier's and Gallet's Celebrated Watches, and full line of

AMERICAN WATCHES. ALSO, Rich Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c., &c.

The whole being the stock of one of the leading houses of the city.

Look for the announcement of GRAND DIAMOND SALE. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. Mr. J. H. FRENCH will conduct the sale.

ATTEND OUR SALE TO-DAY! The Largest of the Season.

ENTIRE CONTENTS TWO DWELLINGS

To be sold under Chattel Mortgage. Ten Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, 120 new and used Carpets. Also our usual display new Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture and Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c., &c., this morning. Sale commences at 9:30 prompt.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FOR OUR REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE, Friday Morning, May 12, at 9:30 o'clock, IMMENSE LAY-OUT. NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Sets, a full line new and used Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, Wardrobes, Dining-room Furniture, and, under chattel mortgage, the entire Furniture and Carpets of Private Residence; General Merchandise, Crockery, Glassware, etc.; two splendid Pianos.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A PAWNBROKER, FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.,

At Auction, FRIDAY MORNING, May 12, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. The stock consists of a large stock of New and Second-hand Clothing, Coats, Pants, and Vests, Fine Black Dress Coats, Overcoats, Ladies' Ball and Party Dresses, Men's Shirts, Boots and Shoes, Watches, Jewelry, Pistols, etc. The whole will be sold without reserve, regardless of price.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE, Saturday, May 13, 9:30 o'clock a. m., at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.,

FURNITURE, Carpets, Pianos, Household Goods, and General Merchandise.

Pair Black Matched Horses, Black Horse, Buggy, and Harness, AT AUCTION, SATURDAY, MAY 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK, Rear of our Auction House, corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

A pair matched black Horses, 6 and 7 years old, large and stylish, well broke to single or double harness, not afraid of cars.

Black horse, Buggy, and Harness. The horse is gentle, and is not afraid of anything.

Two Express-Wagons.

Two second-hand Top Buggies.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 13, AT 9 O'CLOCK. W. G. Crockery and Yellow Ware, Household Goods of every description, Chamber Sets, with Dressing Cases; Parlor Suits of every grade, Book Cases, Walnut Wardrobes, Marble-Top Tables, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Hal Trees, Mattress, Springses, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Parlor and Office Desks, Ice Chests, Plated and Walnut Frame Show Cases, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Refrigerators, Fifty Extension Ttables, in the white; a car-load Cane and Wood-Seat Chairs and Rockers, 1,000 pounds Roasted Coffee, lot Counters.

G. P. GORE & CO, Auctioneers.

By S. N. FOWLER & CO., Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

TO-MORROW, AT OUR LARGE WAREROOMS, We shall offer a very large line of FURNITURE, Both New and Second-Hand. Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Office Furniture; also the Stock of a Stove Dealer, consisting of fifty varieties of Cook Stoves and seventy-five Heaters, of all styles and grades. Sales commence promptly at 9:30 a. m.; 11 o'clock our usual large [illegible] sale.

VOLUME 30. CLOTHING.

TO-DA[Y]

SATURDAY, M[AY]

THE PUTNA[M] Clothing Ho[use]

WILL OFFER SPECIAL and EXTRAO[RDINARY] INDUCEMEN[TS] IN Men's & Bo[ys'] CLOTHI[NG] AND Furnishing Goo[ds]

WE ARE PREPARED TO SHOW Business and Dress S[uits] Cassimere Pantaloon[s] Cassimere Vests, Boys' Suits, Children's Suits, Etc

At prices lower than wer[e] named before on similar g[oods] the Northwest, either at [whole]sale or Retail, before or sin[ce the] War.

We ask the attention of [every]body in Chicago to the fol[lowing] SPECIAL LOTS, all of whi[ch will] be displayed on our counte[rs Sat]urday, May 13, viz.:

100 Conway Silk-mixed [Suits] at $13 can be bought at [the PUT]NAM Clothing House on[ly]

500 All-Wool Cassimere [Pan]taloons, perfect in every [re]spect, would be cheap at [...] offer at $3.

500 All-Wool Cassimere [Pan]taloons, splendid style[s] quality, former price $6 [...] $6.50, we offer at $5.

400 All-Wool Cassimere [Pan]taloons, assorted styles, fresh goods, made in best [man]ner, precisely such styles [...] usually retailed at $7 and [...] we offer at $6.

1,000 All-Wool Cass[imere] Pantaloons, made from [cassi]meres of the best manuf[acture]ers, superior quality and [...] at $7.50 and $8, can be s[old by] several retail stores at [...] $10.

Business Suits in new [...] and shades at prices with[in] reach of all.

2,000 White Vests, fre[sh,] clean, at prices ranging [from] $2 to $5.

Youths' Suits at $8. [...] Suits at $5. Children's [...] at $4, all made from fine [...]ble all-wool Cassimeres.

All the above lots are actu[al] stock, and are precisely as [repre]sented in every respect, bei[ng] fresh goods, cut and ma[de this] Spring, and we invite the [CLOS]EST AND MOST CRITIC[AL EX]AMINATION OF THE [...] We pledge ourselves to s[how at] this sale THE LOWEST P[RICES] FOR STRICTLY FIRST-C[LASS] WELL-MADE CLOT[HING] EVER SEEN IN CHICAG[O].

We would also call atten[tion to] our Unlaundried Shirts. [...] them 6 for $5.50. They ar[e made] as follows: Wamsutta Mill[s mus]lin, cut lengthwise of the [...] thus insuring the full stren[gth of] the material. The boso[ms] 3-ply, all linen. The fro[nt of] 2100 linen—the Standard [num]ber used in Laundried Shir[ts] you pay $2.50 and $3 for. [...] unlaundried gives the pu[rchaser] a chance to examine mater[ial and] work. They are made di[fferent] styles of bosoms, and open [front and] back.

The "PUTNAM" [will] be open and brillia[ntly] lighted this evening [un]til 11 o'clock, for [the] benefit of those wh[o are] unable to purchase [dur]ing the day.

PUTNAM Clothing Hou[se] 131 & 133 Clark-st., And 117 Madiso[n]